The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO 92. BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
21st June	Delta ..	8000	Morea	11000
28th ..	India ..	8000	.....	..
5th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
12th ..	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
19th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26th ..	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ..	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th ..	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ..	Arcadia ..	7000	Malwa	..
27th ..	Salsette ..	6000	.....	..
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	Mooltan	11000
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	.....	..
18th ..	Persia ..	8000	Morea	10000
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	.....	..
1st November	Maloja ..	12500	Marmora	11000
8th ..	Salsette ..	6000	.....	..
15th ..	Arabia ..	8000	Moldavia	10500
22nd ..	Salsette ..	6000	.....	..
29th ..	Mantua ..	11000	Medina	10000
6th December	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
13th ..	Caledonia.	8000	Mongolia	12500
20th ..	Salsette ..	6000	.....	..
27th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	10000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shinyo Maru	T. Okhuma	5909	15th June	27th June
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	29th June	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

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FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY
The Manager,
BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
Medows Street,
FORT, BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
KASARA..	1195	Thu. 19th June	9 a.m.	Direct.
LINGA ..	2125	Fri. 20th June.	*6 a.m.	Direct.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Kasara" 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 19th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S.S. "Bankura" 3,159 tons, on Wednesday, 18th June, calling at Karachi Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly)

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
† PUNDUA ..	3305	Thursday 26th June.
* PALAMCOTTA	3413	" 16th July.
† LINDULA ..	3388	" 24th ..
* PENTAKOTA..	3418	" 7th August

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

18th June, 1913.
161

THE

Bombay Chronicle

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.

Yearly .....Rs. 20.
Quarterly .....Rs. 6.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 12

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly .....Rs. 30.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 16.
Quarterly .....Rs. 9.

Dry & Chemical Cleaning

BY THE ENGLISH PROCESS.

N.B.—The only firm in the East with an up-to-date Cleaning Plant.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,

DRY CLEANING, DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS,

2-14, Hummum St.,

FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY,

35, Medows Street.

Sales and Mortgages confidentially negotiated.

Rents collected and properties looked after on Commission.

Insurance of Properties effected in the most approved Companies.

A complete list always kept ready of Bungalows to let, and for Sale on Hill Stations.

347.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

166

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 65, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, (YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay), Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules ran be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T.
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Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
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J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart.
E. J. Moses, Esq.
Sorabjee Cowasjee Petit, Esq.
Mathuradas Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

264

GENUINE CARARA

MARBLE STATUARY

A few select pieces at English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,

Navasari Building,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

DRINK

VITTEL GRAND SOURCE

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

Sole Agents in India,

PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,

Vad Gadi, BOMBAY

To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists.

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the filters active and healthy.

ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL AND TECHNICAL BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
THE CIVIL ENGINEER'S FIELD BOOK. Designed for the use of the Locating Engineer. With explanatory problems. By Edward Butts	9 3
THE FIELD ENGINEER'S HANDBOOK. A Handbook of Field Engineering for Civil Engineers and Engineering Students. By C. Carveth Wells, A.C.G.I., and Arundel S. Clay, B.Sc., A.C.G.I. With illustrations and tables	6 0
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FIRE PROTECTION IN BUILDINGS. A Practical Treatise for Engineers, Architects, Surveyors and Property Owners. By Harold G. Holt, A.R.I., B.A.	7 7
THE INSPECTION OF RAILWAY MATERIALS. By G. B. Bodmer, A.M. Inst. C. E. With three plates and 19 diagrams	3 15
RAILROAD ENGINEERING. An Authoritative Manual of Modern Practice in the Survey, Location and Construction of Railroad lines and Terminals, their Operation and Maintenance, and the Financing and Economic Management of Railroad Corporations. By Walter Loring Webb, C.E. Illustrated	13 2
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OUTLINES OF STATIONARY TESTING: A Practical Manual. By Henry Aldous Bromley. With 6 plates and other illustrations 1913	2 3
THE MOTOR MANUAL. A Practical Hand-book dealing with the working Principles, Construction and Management of all Types of Motorcars, with chapter on special types of Motors, Carburettors, etc., etc. Compiled and illustrated by the staff of "The Motor"	1 5
THEODOLITES, LEVELS, TACHEOMETERS, ETC. By T. Cooke & Sons.	

SOLE AGENTS FOR W. INDIA:

Thacker & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY. 197

The British Crown Assurance Corporation Ltd.

FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates. Prompt payment of Claims.

Agents:—NOORMAHOMED & CO.,
72, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

THE MOTOR UNION Insurance Co., Ld.,

WHICH WAS

Founded by Motorists for Motorists

OFFERS

Special Comprehensive Policy.

Some special features are:

- No Limit to Number of Claims in Year.
- Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
- Complete Cover and Absolute Security.
- Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Agent,
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Fort, BOMBAY.
Phone: 2352.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS,
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

269

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co. LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE

Established under the Chairmanship of
THE HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed, Rs. 25,00,000. Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.

Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.

RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., *Secretaries.*

Our I. C. O brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 2136.

THE

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

CAN BE OBTAINED IN

POONA:

FROM

Messrs. LA CROIX & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS,
Main Street, POONA.

CALCUTTA:

Mr. M. L. ADDY,
51, Srigopal Mullick's Lane.

AND FROM

A. H. WHEELER & Co.'s BOOKSTALLS

as under:—

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.	BEGUMPET.
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.	GWALIOR.
HOTEL MAJESTIC.	JHANSI.
ESPLANADE HOTEL.	BINA.
VICTORIA TERMINUS.	BHOPAL.
BYCULLA.	COLABA.
KALYAN.	CHURCH GATE.
BHUSAWAL.	GRANT ROAD.
KHANDWA.	BANDRA.
MUNMAR.	SURAT.
ITARSI.	BARODA.
NAGPORE.	AHMEDABAD.
NERAL.	WADHWAN.
POONA NO. 1.	AJMERE.
POONA NO. 2.	ABU ROAD.
DHOND.	MHOW.
LONAVLA.	KOTAH.
SHOLAPUR.	RATLAM.
WADI.	PHULARA.
HYDERABAD.	NEEMUCH.
SECUNDERABAD.	REWARI.
	BANDIQUE.

NOTICES

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 19th instant that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th June, 1913. 0203

NEW UNION FLOUR MILLS, LIMITED.

APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES will not be received after June 20th, 1913.

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
Managing Agents.

0225

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Hakim Abdul Wahab Mahomed Yusuf has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the property a particular description whereof is given below. All persons having or claiming any right title, or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance bequest gift sale mortgage lease lien charge maintenance, trust easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and also to the undersigned at their office in Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road within the Fort within 14 days from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the transaction will be completed without reference to any such claim as aforesaid and the same shall be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED PROPERTY.

ALL that parcel or piece of Freehold Ras land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Ripon Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay in the Town and Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 135 5.6 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old, Nos. 135, 524, New No. N/13645, Old Survey, Nos. 268, 270, and New Survey No. 12/3554 and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 3877 (1) and Street No. 64, Mahomedan Street and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Plot No. 14 belonging to Bhimji Girdhar on or towards West by the Ripon Road aforesaid on or towards the North by the Plot No. 13 belonging to Ebrahim Abdul Rehman and on or towards the South by a public passage.

Dated at Bombay this 16th day of June, 1913. 0220

PATELL & EZEKIEL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

0220

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE ROYAL MAIL ROUTE TO THE PUNJAB THROUGH DAILY RESTAURANT CAR EXPRESS.

Bombay—Delhi—Meerut Saharanpur —Ambala—Lahore—Peshawar, without a change.

For trains from Bombay read from top and to Bombay from bottom.

Bombay. H.M.				From Bombay H.M.
7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
4-35	Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	0-55
4-13	Arr.		Dep.	1-22
18-30	Dep.	Lahore	Arr.	11-20
18-6	Arr.		Dep.	11-50
11-44	Dep.	Rawalpindi	Arr.	18-36
11-29	Arr.		Dep.	18-51
6-54	Dep.	Peshawar Cantt.	Arr.	23-18
4 -5	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	2-0
1-50	Dep.	Meerut Cantt.	Arr.	4-31
1-42	Arr.		Dep.	4-4½
22-58	Dep.	Saharanpur	Arr.	8-25
22-39	Arr.		Dep.	11-0
21- 8	Dep.	Ambala Cantt.	Arr.	13-27

BOMBAY—RUTLAM—INDORE—MHOW AND NEEMUCH.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
17-50	Dep.	Rutlam Jn.	Arr.	10-0
17- 5	Arr.		Dep.	10-42
13-33	Dep.	Indore	Arr.	14-15
13-23	Arr.		Dep.	14-25
12-50	Dep.	Mhow	Arr.	14-55
12-40	Dep.	Neemuch	Arr.	15- 0

BOMBAY—AGRA.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21- 0
8- 1	Dep.	Bharatpur Jn.	Arr.	21- 0
7-47	Arr.		Dep.	21-23
6- 0	Dep.	Agra Fort	Arr.	23-10

BOMBAY—KATHGODAM FOR NAINI TAL.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21- 0
7-20	Dep.	Muttra Jn.	Arr.	21-45
7-0	Arr.		Dep.	22-25
18-0	Dep.	Kathgodam	Arr.	11- 0

BOMBAY—DEHRA DUN FOR MUSSOORIE.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
22-58	Dep.	Saharanpur	Arr.	8-25
18-55	Arr.		Dep.	9-55
14-15	Dep.	Dehra Dun	Arr.	17-55

BOMBAY-SIMLA VIA D. U. K. RAILWAY CHANGING AT DELHI.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
4-35	Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	0'55
4- 5	Arr.		Dep.	1'27
21- 8	Dep.	Umballa Cantt.	Arr.	5-43
20-41	Arr.		Dep.	6- 8
19-30	Dep.	Kalka	Arr.	8- 0
18-30	Arr.		Dep.	8-30
13- 0	Dep.	Simla	Arr.	14-20

S. C. G WOOD,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

Every description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The "Investors Referee," a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

31, Hummum Street, Fort,
Bombay.

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

NOTICES

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m., (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 27th June, 1913, for the supply of (10) ton, pairs of bullocks for the Meat Van service.

The bullocks should be of fourteen hands and upwards in height and up to six to seven years of age and must be in a sound and fit condition.

The successful tenderer will have to supply the bullocks at the Bandora Slaughter Houses within one month from the date of order and when supplied they will be examined by the Veterinary Officer of the Market department and such of the bullocks as are rejected will have to be removed at the applicant's risk and cost.

A deposit of Rs. 200 (two hundred only) to bear no interest must accompany the tender which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or refusal to sign the contract. The successful tenderer will have to deposit such additional sum as will make up the total deposit equal to ten per cent. of the contract amount.

The successful tenderer will have to bear the cost of stamp duty and other charges in connection with the contract.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Office,
Bombay, 16th June, 1913. 0224

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Walbai, widow of Ramji Govindji has agreed to sell to our client Mr. Punjabi Nathumal Shorimal the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim in the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, sale, lien, lease, legacy maintenance, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 25, Esplanade Road, Fort, Old Agra Bank Buildings within 14 days from this day after which time the sale will be completed without any regard to such claims if any and the same will be considered as waived and null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent tenure land situate lying and being on the West side of Samuel Street in the Island of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty seven square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 753 and 1286, New No. 6477, Old Survey Nos. 522 and 523, New Survey No. 2563 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rate and Taxes under Ward No. 1526, Street Nos. 78-21 and 25 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Tejpal Kora, on or towards the South by a passage and former-ly by the property of Khoja Mahomed Rowji and now by the property of Tulsidas Surji and on or towards the West by the said Samuel Street, and on or towards the East by Issaji Street.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1913.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

0222

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. Pragji Soorji of Bombay Cutchi Lohana Merchant has agreed to sell to our clients Messrs. Kessowji Nathu Sailor and Co. the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim in the said property or any part thereof by way of Mortgage, inheritance, gift, sale, lien, lease, legacy, maintenance, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, at 25, Esplanade Road, Fort, Old Agra Bank Buildings within fourteen days from this day after which time the sale will be completed without any regard to such claims if any and the same will be considered as waived and null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL those pieces or parcels of ground or land of the Quit and ground rent tenure (no portion of this land is Sanad land) together with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling houses standing thereon lying and being in the De Souza Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 374 Square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collecter of Land Revenue under Collector's Old, No. 1515, Colector's New, No. 7268, Old Survey, No. 935, New Survey, No. 2272, Collector's Old, No. 512/584, Collector's New, No. 6165, Old Survey No. 936/936, New Survey, No. 2272 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1784, Street No. 9/10 and Ward No. 783 and Street Nos. 5-8 and which are bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the West partly by the property of Ramji Bhoga and partly by the property of Haji Mahomed Abba and the house gully and on or towards the North by the house gully and beyond that by the property of Fiddaally Hussonally and on or towards the East by a passage and beyond that partly by the properties of Kessowji Damji and Sunderji Shivji and partly by the property of Goculdas Haridas and on or towards the South by the house gully and beyond that by the property of Morarji Hirji and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1913.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

0221

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WANTED—A GRADUATE (Hindu) with Second Language, French. Apply to, THE PRINCIPAL, Aryan Education Society's Schools, Angre's Wadi, Girgaum Back Road. 0218

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WANTED—A MOTOR AND ELECTRICAL MECHANICAL ENGINEER, a man capable of taking entire charge of a Motor Service. Must have a knowledge of Petrol Electric Cars, as there are several of these in the Service. A man is required who is willing to put his hand to work himself, from driving the Cars to keeping them in perfect running order. Salary Rs. 200, rising to Rs. 300, with Free Quarters. A good post for a reliable man. Reply with copies of Testimonials to the MANAGING MEMBER, Gwalior Motor Service, Gwalior. 555

WANTED—APPLICATIONS from duly qualified MARINE OFFICERS for Service with the Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., Ltd. Candidates must hold Second Mate's Board of Trade Certificate. Full details regarding Pay and conditions of Service will be furnished on application to the Undersigned. McLEOD & CO., 31, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta, Agents The Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., Ld. 558

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 17th June 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Sirsa reports 0·24" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual at Multan and Sirsa and drier at Ambala. Temperature is in defect except at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Agra and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Minimum temperature is below normal in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in east Rajputana; Jaipur has had 0·69" and Ajmer 0·42"; skies are lightly to moderately clouded in east Rajputana and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in the western half of the division. Temperature is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad reports 0·14" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately cloudeo. The air is drier than usual except in the north-western districts. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 0·69", Mormugao 0·82" and Karwar 0·39". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—The noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the nearly general rain in east Rajputana and local rain in the south-east Punjab. Kamtall has been again nearly general but on the whole lighter on the west Coast of the Peninsula, in Gujarat rainfall has decreased, Ahmedabad being the only station reporting precipitation of importance.

Fairly general rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula and some showers in Rajputana, the Punjab and possibly in the south Bombay Deccan

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON TUESDAY, the 17th of June, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (16th)	88·8	74·0	72	..	..	..
Jask	102·8	86·3	42	..	..	—0·05
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	106·3	86·4	67	..	0·57	+0·32
Rawalpindi	98·9	72·6	45	..	3·53	+2·57
Lahore	102·4	77·2	53	..	1·17	+0·73
Sirsa	101·3	74·0	74	0·24	0·49	—0·11
Ambala	99·8	74·9	46	..	4·01	+3·25
Delhi	99·9	75·5	62	..	3·60	+2·79
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	109·5	80·0	53	..	0·52	—0·05
Mainpuri	102·6	79·1	52	..	0·18	—0·30
Jhansi	102·1	78·0	45	..	0·43	—0·09
Cawnpore	103·4	80·4	58	..	0·42	—0·07
Allahabad	104·1	79·0	57	0·08	2·42	+1·36
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	113·1	83·8	66	..	0·01	—0·03
Karachi	98·5	83·0	79	..	0·00	—0·10
Ajmer	94·1	72·4	63	0·42	2·05	+1·46
Jaipur	98·4	71·6	73	0·09	3·26	+2·59
Kotah	99·4	78·0	80	..	0·56	—0·44
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94·0	80·0	68	..	2·47	+1·63
Dwarka	88·8	82·2	78	..	1·95	+1·23
Veraval	93·0	82·0	72	..	0·34	+4·32
Rajkot	97·4	75·2	72	..	4·09	+3·48
Bhavnagar						
Para	95·0	79·8	70	..	4·75	+3·05
Surat	90·9	80·0	77	..	10·23	+8·23
Ahmedabad	90·6	75·7	88	0·14	4·29	+2·65
Deesa	99·8	79·4	77	..	0·72	+0·46
Neemuch	93·5	72·0	70	..	1·18	+0·29
Indore	99·1	74·1	72	..	0·45	—2·23
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saugor	92·8	74·1	62	..	4·08	+2·66
Hoshangabad	95·1	76·9	77	..	1·88	—0·10
Khandwa	93·7	76·2	73	..	3·85	+1·66
Akola	98·2	76·8	55	..	1·38	—0·87
Amraoti	99·8	75·8	60	..	3·09	+0·43
Nagpur	..	80·2	48	..	0·92	—3·04
Chanda	99·5	81·6	48	..	2·82	—0·49
Raipur	99·7	79·6	46	..	1·83	—1·17
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89·4	80·6	79	0·02	6·89	—1·40
Ratnagiri	87·3	74·9	88	0·69	17·80	+0·34
Mormugao	89·0	75·2	85	0·82	26·26	+1·93
Karwar	89·7	76·5	89	0·26	20·89	—3·28
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94·6	74·1	63	..	2·61	—0·28
Ahmednagar	92·6	69·0	62	..	3·22	+2·22
Poona	87·9	71·8	72	..	6·82	+3·99
Sholapur	91·8	75·6	70	..	2·07	—1·09
Bijapur	93·2	73·3	65	..	1·99	+0·78
Belgaum	85·8	66·2	92	0·06	6·90	+2·15
Aurangabad	92·9	70·7	73	..	2·03	—0·94
Nizamabad (Indur)	95·4	79·2	52	0·04	1·40	—1·00
Hyderabad	91·3	75·7	62	..	2·31	—0·38
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86·3	74·8	82	1·07	23·03	—0·25
Calicut	83·8	74·6	91	0·30	22·09	+0·99
Cochin	83·7	74·2	78	0·32	17·60	+0·74
Colombo	86·2	79·2	85	..	4·90	—0·84
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	104·8	85·2	51	..	0·38	—1·84
Bellary	98·4	75·8	63	..	0·84	—0·48
Cuddapah	102·4	80·8	53	..	0·17	..
Madras	103·8	82·8	47	..	0·08	—1·24
Bangalore	88·3	66·3	81	..	2·29	+0·13
Coimbatore	92·9	70·8	86	..	0·31	—0·64
Trichinopoly	100·1	79·8	54	..	0·32	—0·54
Negapatam	103·2	82·2	69	..	0·5	—0·07

Remanded by the North London magistrate on a charge of embezzlement, an assistnt cashier, aged 25, was said to have been employed by one firm for seven years. His wages were 23s. a week, with board and lodging, and in the course of a year £1,000 passed through his hands.

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TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 16th June 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	..	inches 29·691
Temperature of Air	..	degrees 85·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	" 79·6
Dew Point	..	" 77·6
Relative humidity of Air	..	" 0·775
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	..	4·4
Maximum temperature of Air	..	degrees 89·4
Minimum do. do.	..	" 80·9
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	miles 166
Fall of Rain	..	inches 0·03
Total fall during month	..	" 6·88
Total fall during year	..	" 6·88
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 17th	..	" 0·01

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8–45 a. m., Standard Time on the 17th June, 1913 was 29·891 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	June.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed.	18	m 11	30	28	8
		11	5	25	9
Thurs.	19	m 0	11 a	28	10
		11	49 a	25	8
Fri.	20	0	49 a	28	9
		m 0	30	25	6
Satur.	21	1	25 a	28	5
		m 1	9 a	25	3
Sun.	22	1	59	27	11
Mon.	23	m 1	48	24	11
		2	31	27	5

1913		Low water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	June.	h.	m.	f.	in.
Wed.	18	m 4	20	15	3
		5	28	19	9
Thurs.	19	m 5	2	15	4
		6	12 a	19	6
Fri.	20	m 5	42	15	7
		6	53 a	19	4
Satur.	21	m 6	20	16	1
		7	32 a	19	3
Sun.	22	m 6	56	16	8
		8	11 a	19	4
Mon.	23	m 7	30	17	5
		8	51	19	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

June.		Sunrise.	Sunset.
18.	(Wed.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 17 m.
19.	(Thurs.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 17 m.
20.	(Fri.)	6h. 2m	7h. 18 m.
21.	(Satur.)	6h. 2m.	7h. 18 m.
22.	(Sun.)	6h. 2m.	7h. 18 m.
23.	(Mon.)	6h. 2m.	7h. 18 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—First quarter, June 11th, 10h. 7. 3 m. P. M.; Full Moon, 18th, 11h 23·7 m. P. M. Last quarter. 26th, 11h. 10·8m P. M.; New Moon, July 4th, 10h. 36·2 m. A. M.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D., COMMANDING.

June 18.

389. *Lecture.*—The Adjutant will give a lecture at Head-Quarters on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 7. P. M.

Subject:—The Distribution of a tactical Advanced Guard.
All ranks are invited to attend.

390. *Parade.*—All Recruits of the current season will parade on Friday, the 20th instant, at 7-30 A. M., at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road.

391. *Musketry.*—There will be a Spoon Shoot at Ghat Kopar on Thursday, the 19th instant. Distance, 300 Yards. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 A. M.

392. *Arms.*—All Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once, with the exception of those members to whom they have been issued during the current year, and for match firing.

393. *Leave.*—No. 2252 Corpl. G. Clarke, "A" Company is granted an extension of leave up to 11th July 1913.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, JUNE 16.

Consols 2½ per cent.	..	73 3/8
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	..	25·22
Rentes 3 per cent.	..	84¼
Berlin Cheques on London	..	20·43¾
Bar Silver Spot	..	27 5/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	..	27⅜
Closing tone of Silver:—Firm on China buying.		
Rupee Paper 4½ per cent.	..	63 13/16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank rate)	..	1-3 13/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th April 1913.		
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about		£130,000

Arrivals:—Cheltonian, Oceana,
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan). 87¼
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st .. 4 1/8
Discount Indian bank Bills 6 m/st. .. 4½
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months .. 4⅜
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months .. 5
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/9
Interest day to day loans .. ¾
Interest 7 day market loans .. ⅝

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

PAPER MARKET.

June 17.

The Government Paper Market remained in a seesaw state to-day. The Market opened firm at Rs. 96-1-0 and advanced steadily to Rs. 96-2-0; but at the close the quotation stood low at Rs. 96-1-0. The business done was on a moderate scale.

Ready Paper was placed at about annas two higher than the rate ruling for account.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (long-dated) were placed at Rs. 103-4-0 in a lot.

SHARES.

Since a few days the Cotton Mill Share Market presents an erratic tone. It has decidedly become a two-sided affair. Even though the Market withstands bullish influences, all efforts made by certain syndicates to push down prices meets with strong resistances. The aggressiveness of the Bears and the resistance displayed by the Bulls is a puzzle to many who deal on the Stock Exchange. Yesterday the Market closed weak, but to-day it opened firm and brisk business was put through.

David advanced from Rs. 516-4-0 to Rs. 523-12-0 for July delivery.

Fazulbhai were placed at prices varying from Rs. 521-4-0 to Rs. 527-8-0 for July delivery.

Standards improved to Rs. 1402-8-0 for July and Rs. 1412-8-0 for August.

Centrals stood steady at Rs. 2,125 for July.

Swadeshi were placed at Rs. 1,722-8-0.

Kohinoors advanced to Rs. 800 for July.

Petits were quoted at Rs. 3,215.

Phœnix remained dull at Rs. 162-8-0.

Finlay remained steady at Rs. 376-4-0, and Swans changed hands at Rs. 295.

Tata Iron and Steel Shares declined. Ordinary were placed at Rs. 97 and Deferred at Rs. 214 for July delivery.

Tata Hydro Ordinary Shares changed hands at Rs. 890.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, June 16.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500 ..
Total Day's Sales of East Indian.	—
Total Day's Imports	15,600 ..
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Steady good biz done.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Firm.	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Steady with little doing.	
Mid. Americans	6·75d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·80d.
New York 11 a. m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time).	July 12·10 Oct. 11·47
New York Official noon call.	July 12·13 Oct. 11·51
New Orleans 10 a. m.	July 12·31 Oct. 11·50

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. J.	6·47	6·52
J. A.	6·45	6·45
A. S.	6·36	6·40
S. O.	6·23	6·29
O. N.	6·16	6·22
N. D.	6·12	6·18
D. J.	6·11	6·17
J. F.	6·11	6·17
F. M.	6·12	6·18
M. A.	—	6·19

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, JUNE 16.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	—
Day's Exports to Continent	15,000
Futures at New York, July, 12.17. Previous closing price 12·02.	
Futures at New York, October, 11.69. Previous closing price 11·37.	
Advanced on commission house buying and on bullish private crop reports.	
Spot Cotton at New York 12·35. Previous price 12·35	
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 1/2. Previous price 12 7/16	
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Firm.	
Futures at New Orleans July 12·46. Previous price 12·24.	
Futures at New Orleans October 11·71. Previous price 11·41	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9 11/16.	
Demand Bills 4·86¾	
Silver Commercial Bars 59½	

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

June 17.

The local cotton market in sympathy with advance from America is quoted Rs. 2-3 higher. Shippers for Japan are quiet whereas for Europe good business is reported in Bengals and Oomras descriptions. New Crop quotation for Fully Good Bengal is Rs. 248 and for Good Broach is Rs. 298. Business in New Crop Khamgaum Akola has been done at Rs. 284.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	June.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals ..	243	235	..	Ready.
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana ..	243	237	..	Do.
M. G. Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals .	246	238	..	Do.
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. S ad Punjab ..	244	236	..	Do.
G. M. Khandeish ..	252	249	..	Do.
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat. ..	282	279	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee. ..	285	275	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal ..	278	268	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum ..	274	264	..	Do.
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple. .	26.	249	..	Do.
Do. do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati .	264	254	..	Do.
M. G. Barsee, Punjani, Good Staple.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander .	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach .	302	294	..	Do.
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bhownagar ..	281	271	251	Do.
M. G. Mathia ..	254	242	..	Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	279	Do.
Westerns, Churka .	..	..	275	Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	281	Do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	290	Do.
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	286	Do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore ..	..	..	274	Do.
M. G. do. ..	..	..	280	Do.
M. G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 17.

London discounts are lower at 4⅛ and 4 9/16 per cent. and the scarcity of bills has led to a drop in the selling rates of the local banks. The money market is extremely quiet, no transactions of any importance being recorded. Three and a half per cent Government paper was quoted to-day at Rs. 96-1 for cash, Rs. 96-5 for small lots and Rs. 96 to Rs. 96-1 for the forward position.

The share market is also quiet, coal share values being barely maintained and no interest being taken in other sections.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 16

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £65⅞; Copper Braziers £80; Yellow Metal 6 5/16.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13, value.

Sugar.—German granulated sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 13-4½ sellers; July August: Rather more doing at firmer prices. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India:—neglected; German Beet-root 88 per cent. 9-7½; sellers. August: 9-9¾ sellers; October. December: opened firm, closed steady. B. A. R. and similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-9 sellers; July, September: very steady and slightly dearer. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay; no quotation.

Java Sugar.—Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta 10-10½; July, December: value. Raw Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi 11; July, December: value. Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 11-10½; July, December: value. Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi 12; July, December, value; steady, without activity.

Australian and American wheat:—unchanged. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37¾: June, July, London: value. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37⅜: June, July: London: value. Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom, 3,551,000.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-8½; June, July; sellers; steady.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, 416 lbs. 85⅝ ex-ship 56; June, July; Dunkirk: done. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship 51½; June, July: Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-ship 47; June, July; Hamburg; sellers; quiet but steady. Linseed Bombay 416 lbs. ex-ship 46; June, July; Antwerp; sellers; steady. Linseed Calcutta, 44-1½; June, July; London, sellers, steady. Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 42½: June, July; Antwerp; sellers. Bombay Cottonseed, 6-11-6; June, July: Hull: nearest value, quiet.

Sheep skin sale opened to-day with a fair demand. Sheep skins steady and unchanged.

Apparently an experiment in fowl-breeding is seriously to be made in Ceylon. Dr. Sturgess, the Government Veterinary Surgeon in the island, who has recently returned from Home brought out with him six fowls, while Mr. R. Eranchion has got out two coops of four fowls and Mr. M. J. Cary three fowls.

After the stress and worry of abusy day at the office take a does of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	17. 05
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6 %	93-12
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1.745
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	6¼ o/o	12.
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	30-8
The Central Co-operative Bank. Rs. 15, ..	..	6¼	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10. ..	..	6¼ o/o	12½
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/o	67-4
Standard Bank Rs.50..	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan, Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30 ..	..	9 o/o	28
The Foona Bank: .. (Old issue) Rs. 30 ..	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15..	do.	10 o/o	18
Punjab National Bk..			175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank ..	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/c	£60
Mercantile Bank £12 A	..	7 o/c	£21
£12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ..	Feb.-Aug New	5 o/c	£87½ 87½D
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4			
National Bank of India £12 ..	Sept-Mar	14 o/c	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc..	May-Oct.	25	895
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..	100
Bo Cotton Manufg.	..	..	240
Bo Dying and M. Co..	..	30	745
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25	535
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	282-8
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55	2,115
China ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	600
Choi Silk ..	..	20	435
Colaba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,475
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla ..	April	40	650
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep.	5	11 -12
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	285
David ..	May-Nov.	20	522-8
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	195
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	500
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep.	..	140
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	526-4
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,650
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	376-4
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	450
Hindustan ..	Mar. Sep	45	660
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	102½ XD
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.	460 XD
Indo-China Manufg ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	..	150
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6¼	145 XD
Jewraj Baloo ..	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610 ..	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao ..	May-Nov	45	1,360
Kohinoor ..	Mar-Aug	25	8.0
Lakshmi Cotton ..	April	60	1,365
Madhowji Dharamsi..	June-Dec	75	1,495
Madras United ..	June-Dec	60	2,050
Maneckjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,200
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	165
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	9	252-8
New City of Bombay.	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,095
Phœnix ..	Jan.-July.	7½	161-4
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon ..	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr. 50	820
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	Yr. 35	4,200
Sholapore ..	June-Dec.	250	4,900
S. Mahratta ..	nov.	..	40
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45	1,455
Sun ..	Oct.	..	133-12
Surat Rice Mill ..	May	15	220
Swan ..	New O	12½	295
Swadeshi ..	May-Oct.	50	1,725
Textile ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,460
Union Mill ..	..	Nil.	135
Vishnu Cotton (C. P.)	..	Nil.	4 0
Western India ..	..	Nil.	660
Mysore Spinning ..	..	..	240

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway ..	Feb.-July	6½	670
Amritsar Patty ..	Mar.-Aug	6¾o	137
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75 ..	Jan.-July	4	95⅜
Chond Baramati Rs.8)		4 o/o	101
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	121⅜
Sind Light Rys. Ld.—	June-Dec	7	141
Tapti valley Railway Co	Apl.-Aug	7½	590
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	132½

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. R.	Rs.
Akbar ..	May	300	4,800
Albert Kurrachee ..	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Apl.	6⅔	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	200
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	130
Fort ..	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty.	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	125
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8½	143¾
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7½	132½
Khangaum ..	Sept.	30	305
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg ..	Aug	12½	235
New East Indian ..	Sept.	78	910
New Mofussil Co. ..	Nov.	50	865
New Berar ..	Oct.	35	562/8
New Prince of Wales..	do.	45	750
Sind ..	Nov.	30	250
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	235
Valkarl, U. P. Ld. ..	Sept.	40	690
Vardwan G. P. ..	..	12	125

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co..	Oct.-May	10	172
All India U. I. Co., Ld. Rs. 25 ..	August	Nil.	11
Bamankua ..	..	Nil.	4
Back Bay Bath ..	June	6	35
Badham Pile ..	..	7	161
Baroda Tram Co. ..	Jan.-Aug	..	35CD
Bo. Burma T. Corpr...	..	15	630
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld. (P. / O.)	Feb.-Aug	..	173
Bombay Ice Manufg.	H. yearly	3	205
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	Rs. 2	23
Bo. Land and Building	..	30	960
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. (O. / P.)	Mar.-Sep. Sep.-Oct.	5	400
Central I. M. Co., Ld..	April	6 %	232-8
City of Bombay Building Co. ..	Dec.-Jun	20% 10Il.yr.	270 29½
Delhi Flour ..	Sep.	8	450
Empire of I. L. Rs. 50	..	30	120
Indian Mcntle. In. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20. ..	Dec.	30 1¼	300 20
Indian Cotton Oil Company (O / O Old 100 New / Issue 25 / P ..... 100)	..	..	100
	..	..	25
	March	7 %	101
John Roberts & Co ..	Oct.-July	13	200
Jost's Fans Supply Co. Rs.

ROYAL VISIT TO BERLIN.

HIGH COMPLIMENT BY KAISER.

ERA OF GOOD WILL.

King George and Queen Mary, with their suite,left Berlin on May 27 on their return journey to London, travelling via Flushing, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle."

At the station there was little of the military pomp which marked their arrival. Awaiting the King and Queen on the platform were the suites attached to them here, their servants, the British Ambassador, and the staff nowsky, the German Ambassador in of the Embassy and Prince Lich- London. It was, I understand, the special desire of the King and Queen that their departure should be marked with as little State ceremony as possible.

The King took cordial leave of his Berlin suit, and of the British Embassy and others, the Queen doing likewise. The King and Kaiser then embraced and kissed, the King kissed the Empress's hand, and the Kaiser kissed the Queen's hand. Other ladies on both sides were honoured by a hand kiss from the King and Kaiser.

Talking smilingly to the Kaiser, the King entered his carriage, from the window of which a few more "good-byes" were exchanged, and the train then moved slowly out of the platform. The Kaiser and Kaiserin waited until it turned a bend in the line, and then left the platform, the Kaiser in earnest conversation with Sir Edward Goschen (the British Ambassador). Thus ended this memorable visit.

KING AND QUEEN WITNESS REVIEW.

Earlier in the day the King and Queen had witnessed the review of the Potsdam Guards. The parade is generally held on the last day in May, and it was altered by the Kaiser to to-day in order that the gorgeous military spectacle might be witnessed by the King and Queen.

Potsdam was early astir, the inhabitants taking up positions along the road leading from Berlin. In the immediate vicinity of the Lust Garten in front of the Schloss, where the parade was to be held, dense crowds waited in the blistering sun.

Shortly before 10 o'clock the Kaiser's elite troops, horse, foot and artillery, were assembled in dense lines in the Lust Garten, and the German and British Monarchs then arrived together in a motor-car from Berlin, followed by the Queen and Empress, the Queen in a charming toilette of blue grey and silver.

While the ladies took up a position on the terrace the Kaiser and King mounted two superb horses and rode to the parade ground. They were received by three loud staccato hurrahs from the troops, with crashes of military music and clockwork presenting of arms. The drill, the discipline and the precision of movement were extraordinary.

KAISER AND THE KING.

The march-past was perfect, as all who have seen the Prussian Guards on parade can testify.

The most interesting incident was connected with the march-past of the Gardes du Corps. The Kaiser, leaving his British guest placed himself at the head of this famous regiment, and led them past the King, then returning to the King's side, still at the salute. It was probably the highest military compliment which the Kaiser could pay.

Among the officers in the march-past of the First Foot Guards were three of the Kaiser's sons—Princes Eitel Fritz, August Wilhelm, and Joachim.

The parade was curtailed on account of the intense heat.

RESULTS OF THE VISIT.

With the departure of the King and Queen from Berlin one naturally askes, "Has their visit tended to improve the relations between Germany and England?" Anyone who has been in Berlin during the past week is compelled to answer this affirmatively. In these democratic days king and kaiser on longer dictate the foreign policy of their Governments or supply the initiative to their responsible advisers; but they can still create an atmosphere; they can still powerfully influence the feelings and the political direction of their subject. It is beyond doubt that this has now been done.

In a sensible and visible way King George and Queen Mary did everything calculated to place them high in the estimation of the German nation.

Throughout the most Anglophobe section of the Press there has not been a jarring word during the visit, and every responsible organ of opinion has assumed an attitude of friendship and cordiality which is manifestly genuine. I can safely say that the visit of our King and Queen has been largely instrumental in bringing about this desirable state of affairs, and that the growing change is more than welcome to every well-meaning and sensible citizen of this country.

One has only to reflect for a moment on the political atmosphere of last summer to realise the enormous progress which has already been made along the road of understanding and good will. This progress has been made largely because there have been no attempts to force the pace, and because the people of both countries are slowly realising that their mutual friendship is a natural consequence of their power, and that their enmity, even their passive unfriendliness, means sooner or later irretrievable disaster to both.

The visit of the King and Queen has powerfully contributed to the building of this edifice of peace, and from it men are sure to date the inauguration of a new and happier era of international good will.

AHMEDABAD SCHOOL FOR DEAF-MUTES.

The third annual report of the School for Deaf-Mutes, Ahmedabad, for the year 1911, only just issued, states that the institution having commenced its work on October 5, 1908, completed its infancy in the year under report. The school began in the 10 pupils—nine boys and one girl—but in the year under report there were 19 pupils on the roll—13 boys and six girls. The number of pupils, in December 1912, was 21, 20 boys and 1 girls. 14 of whom were from the mofussil. Their average attendance was 15.2. One boy from Bhavnagar gets a scholarship of Rs. 3 a month from that State since August, 1911. Two boys presented themselves at the first grade art examination in 1912, and were successful. Lord and Lady Sydenham were also pleased to make a munificent donation of Rs. 500 to the institution in the year under report. The steady monthly income of the institution in 1912, derived from subscriptions (Rs. 40) and the municipal grant (Rs. 35), amounted to Rs. 75, while the average monthly expenditure was Rs. 134. The Secretaries, in the course of their report, say that a permanent fund of Rs. 50,000 at least is required for the institution and they say that there can be no better way of perpetuating the happy memory of the Coronation of their Majesties at Delhi in the year under report than "by giving speech to the speechless of this presidency who number over 10,000 by the establishment of the institution on a permanent basis." They appeal to humanity to comply with their prayer and thereby emancipate their helpless brethren from their double disability and make them self-reliant, self-supporting and useful men and women.

ARAB STRANGER ROBBED.

Syed Mahomed Syed Mustafa, a dealer in precisious stones has reported to the police that on Saturday night he came from Surat and went to the Musafarkhana at Carnac Road. As he found the rooms locked, he sat on the verandah with his trunk, which contained precious stones and cash collectively valued at Rs. 2,669. Soon after another Arab went up to him and offered him accommodation in his house. A coolie was brought on the scene and the three strated for the Arab's house. On the way the Arab and his coolie walked very fast and soon disappeared with the trunk.

LORD HARDINGE BIRTHDAY AT KOSUMBA-BULSAR.

Arrangements have been made to distribute photos of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge and sweatmeats to School Children on the 20th inst. the Bithday of Lord Hardinge at Kosumba by Mr. H. A. Desai, Agent the MacDonald Hosiery Mills, Ltd. Bombay.

THE IRANIAN ASSOCIATION.

The monthly meeting of the Association will be held to-day at 6-15 p.m. at Whiteaway Buildings, when Mr. B. T. Anklesaria, M.A., will open a discussion on "Varesiah" (The Holy Bull). The meeting is open to the public.

Sir Henry McCallum, lately Govetnor of Ceylon, who had to resign his position on account of cardiac trouble, is now practically restored to health.

HAIL AND THUNDER-STORMS.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE IN ENGLAND.

The heat wave of the last four days has been broken, as was expected, by thunderstorms, said the "Daily Chronicle" on May 28. Unfortunately these were accompanied in some parts of the country by terrific hail, which did great damage to the forming fruit. The hailstones are variously described as resembling marbles, hens' eggs, pieces of lump-sugar, and "three-quarters of an inch." Glass is reported as having been broken by some of them.

The anticyclonic system, which made a last effort yesterday (May 27) and gave a maximum temperature of 79deg at South Kensington, has been attacked on its southern flank, and last evening (May 27) another depression seemed to be about to attack it on its western side. It is consequently very probale that its life is about finished, and that to-day the weather will be cooler, but close, more or less cloud, or overcast, with occasional rain or thunderstorms.

In writing the obituary of this traditional English summer—"three hot days and a thunderstorm," though there were really four—it is worth mentioning that its area was peculiarly circumscribed. We have heard of heavy rain in Germany, of a storm in the Atlantic so violent that a passenger boat had to put back for shelter. And all this time London and quite a large portion of the country was rejoicing in cloudless skies and a temperature which was, if anything, excessive.

Even when the heat wave came to an end, there were extraordinary diversities. Thunder and hail storms were being reported from all parts of the surrounding country during yesterday afternoon, (May 27) while London was still bathed in sunshine.

READING STREETS FLOODED.

It must be left to meteorologists to explain why hail of this intensity should come out of a summer sky. In Norfolk it began in the morning, when a terrific thunderstorm broke over the county. In several cases buildings were struck by lightning. By the afternoon quite a number of places were being bombarded by hailstones. At St. Neots, Huntingdonshire, where they are said to have been as large as pigeon's eggs, they did great damage to fruit trees and vegetable crops. Heavy rain caused a flood in the streets. At Gravesend the hailstones were an inch long.

In the Reading portion of the Thames Valley the storm of hail and rain was of great intensity. It lasted from 2 o'clock until 3.45, almost without intermission, in an area extending from Henley-on-Thames to Goring. The damage to fruit trees has been enormous; many have been almost entirely stripped of their leaves, while the bloom was swept away wherever it was showing. Violent thunder accompanied the storm.

In South Oxfordshire, where cherry growing is the chief industry, the crop has been so damaged that fruit will be scarce and dear. In Reading several of the streets became flooded, and in Oxford Road, one of the main thoroughfares, tramcars were held up, whilst the approach to the West Reading Station was rendered impassable, The hailstones in many districts are said to have reached the size of sparrows' eggs, and so great was the fall that they speedily clogged the drains. Lightning struck a number of buildings. Two cottages in York-place, Chatham-street, were badly damaged; in Tudor-road a house was similarly damaged, and in Western Elms-avenue, an important residential centre, a house was set on fire.

In the afternoon also the storm visited Essex. It was especially severe at Castle Hedinham, where the owners of greenhouses suffered severely owing to their glass being broken by huge hailstones. Mr. Newton, a local farmer, weighed some of the stones, and calculated that 12 of the largest went to the pound. He was especially interested because a glass house over 40ft. in length had scarcely a pane of glass in its western side unbroken.

At Huntingdon a series of thunderstorms were experienced, and old residents declared that they had never seen anything like the hailstones that fell. Here and in other parts were fruit has not been spoilt the rain is welcomed by the farmers; who are looking forward to a record hay crop. In South Lincolnshire the rain has proved the salvation of marigolds.

SHEERNESS POST OFFICE STRUCK.

A thunderstorm of great severity broke over Sheerness. Rain and hail fell in torrents, and most of the streets were flooded. The General Post Office in the Broadway was struck by lightning. Two chimney-pots were shattered, and serious damage was caused amongst the telegraphic instruments, communication with the outside world being cut off for several hours. At the Hippodrome an overflow pipe in the roof proved inadequate, and water found its way into the building down to the main corridor, and carried the ceiling with it.

Overcome by the heat, a man named George Mannering, aged 59, collapsed in the street at Maidstone, and died in a few minutes. A doctor explained at the inquest that the man had a weak heart, which had been affeceted by the heat.

To the heat was attributed at a Fulham inquest the death of Emma Mary Righton, aged 66, who some years ago was on the stage. She had been playing croquet in the sun, and later in the day was taken ill, and died in a few minutes.

By permission of the Chairman, counsel appearing at the Local Liquidation Committee sitting at the House of Commons laid aside their wigs to gain relief from the hot weather.

"Winter in England generally lasts nine months: the other three months are bad weather," remarked Judge Cluer in the Shoreditch County Court.

FATAL HOUSE COLLAPSE.

EVIDENCE AT CORONER'S ENQUIRY.

The Coroner Mr. G. F. Chalk, yesterday resumed the inquiry into the cause of death of Bala Sadoo, a labourer, who was found dead from under the debris of a portion of a building under construction at Portuguese Road, Dadar, which collapsed on Sunday last under circumstances already reported.

Evidence was led by Inspector De Burgh.

Moola Pika, a labourer, examined, said on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock he was asked by a bricklayer to get a plank. Witness took the assistance of the deceased as one end of the plank was embedded in a wall. To remove that end, witness struck with a crowbar. At that time the deceased was standing with one foot on a bamboo of the scaffolding and the other on the wall. As soon as they succeeded in removing the supporting plank of the arch, the whole portion of that side of the building collapsed. Witness and the deceased both fell and were buried under the debris. The work of constructing the arch and the plank were done some fifteen days ago. He was not asked by the mistry to remove that plank.

Licensed Surveyor Mr. R. H. Bhatwadekar said he was the enginner appointed to supervise the construction of the building. On Sunday morning witness had gone to the premises with the Municipal Inspector. About half an hour after the latter had left, witness heard a collapse and on going to the spot he found that portions of the south and east walls of the bath rooms had collapsed down to the first floor. The deceased was found dead. In his opinion the collapse was due to some shock. He had not given orders to remove the centering. He used to examine the materials which are always supplied by the owner. No objection was raised to the materials by the Municial Inspectors, who also used to examine them. About a month ago the owner suggested to him some slight alterations on the ground floor and without communicating with the Municipality, witness altered the directions of the original foundation of the bath-room. The alterations did not interfere with strength of the building. He blamed the labourers for removing the planks prematurely and with force.

Further enquiry was at tihs stage adjourned

DOCTORS AND TIGHT SKIRTS.

MEDICAL APPROVAL.

The Chicago Medical Society discussed tight skirts last night, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," and decided that they were hygienic, artistic, and comfortable, and that they correct bad walking. This is immensely gratifying to feminine America, because there has been a controversy lately on the subject, and dressmakers who wanted to inaugurate a full-skirt fashion always asserted that the doctors were on their side.

Dr. Maurice Wolff and Dr. Norman Curry addressed the Medical Society in defence of tight skirts. "Pleated and wide skirts are little germ-carriers, the worst ever invented," said Dr. Curry. "When I saw a woman a few years ago switching that wide germ-laden skirt from a public street car into her home I shuddered."

Dr. Arthur Reynolds had decidedly definite views. "As long as an individual can walk to her own personal comfort," he said, "a narrow skirt is a splendid thing. It isn't the germ-carrier that the wider skirt is." Moreover, it often corrects a bad walk. American women think it stylish and pretty to turn their feet out at right angles while walking. This a narrow skirt makes it difficult to do, therefore it is a good thing. The Indian walked naturally, and turned his toes slightly in. The narrow skirt is gradually correcting a manner of walking that was surely breaking down the arch of the American women's feet."

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Frontier Force dinner will take place at Simla on the 4th July, Major-General Birdwood presiding.

Brigadier-General Abdul Wakil Khan has been appointed commandant of Afghan troops at Kandahar.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Roe, R.E. officiates as quarter-master general vice brigadier General Stanton proceeding on leave.

The "Pioneer" understands that the proposals of the Government of India for building a barrage across the Indus at Sukkur have been sent to the Secretary of State for India.

Nothing has as yet been settled as to the date of Sir James Meston's departure to give evidence before the Public Service Commission, still less as to the time he is likely to be away from the Provinces.

Lord Alistair Leveson-Gower, Aide-le-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, proceeded home on Saturday, June 14, on three months' leave owing to the serious illness of his father the Duke of Sutherland.

The Calcutta High Court has granted a retail in the suit brought in the Small Sauses Court by Mohim Chandra Chowdhury against the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Co., claming commission as an agent.

At the end of 1912 negotiations for the construction of feeder lines with an aggregate mileage of 1,496 were under consideration. The capital outlay involved was 7.88 crores of rupees a sum so large that it cannot fail to attract attention.

At the meeting of the Poona City Municipality on Monday, the resignation was accepted of Mr. Muley, the Chief Officer. The Assistant Chief Officer, Mr. Lotlikar will act. Mr Muley is to be relieved of his duties on the 30th instant.

The Calcutta Victoria Memorial exhibits are now in course of removal from the Indian Museum to Belvedere, formerly the home of the Lieutenant-Governor. Pending the completion of the Memorial building Belvedere was thrown open on Sunday to the public for the first time.

A largely attended meeting of Karachi Muhammadans has passed resolutions opposing the enforced return tickets for Mecca pilgrims, urging renewed efforts on behalf of the Red Crescent Fund and recording the Muhammadan objection to joining in any political action with the Hindus.

Investigations in respect of the proposed harbour for Cochin have so far advanced that dredging of the bar will begin soon after the cessation of south-west monsoon. The authorities concerned, it is understood, will closely watch the result of the operations with a view to see whether there will be sitting again at the bar.

Dr. Filippo De Filipi who is coming out to India to explore the Eastern Karakoram will make a short stay at Dehra Dun early in August before proceeding to Kashmir. Major Wood, of the Survey of India, will accompany the exploring party which will eventually return to Europe via Kashgarh and Russian Central Asia.

An Indian carter named Hassan Walli had a narrow escape at Sholapur on Sunday afternoon. He attempted to cross the railway line when a Raichur-Bombay passenger train was passing. He was knocked over and flung, fortunately, away from the permanent way. Though injured he is expected to recover.

A scheme for improving and enlarging the Walker Hospital, Simla submitted by the Committee appointed to consider the matter, has been accepted by the Government of India and the Punjab Government. The total expenditure will be something over one lakh of rupees which will be provided by the two Governments, subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State.

The irrigation scheme for utilising waters of the Sardah river is still with the Government of the United Provinces. Their final proposals will be considered by the Government of India. It is understood that the Governments of the United Provinces and the Punjab have agreed upon allotment of a share of the expense if the project is adopted.

An entertainment in aid of the Mayo Orphanage, Simla, will be given under the patronage of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge in the Gaiety Theatre, Simla, on the 20th and 21st instant. It will consist of the *Fair Arabian*, in which Mrs. Coffin will appear, and *Les Pierettes et Gustave*, in which Mrs. Blackham, Mrs. John Mackenzie and Mr. Warner will take part.

The electric installation at Jabl-us-Siraj near Kabul is now being steadily proceeded with, and it will eventually supply light and power to the Capital. At a durbar held in Kabul on the 6th May the Amir explained the scheme and the good results likely to follow upon its completion. His Majesty also referred to the great irrigation project in the Ghazni district, which was taken in hand last year.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

A meeting of the members of the Parsi Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade will be held on Friday the 20th inst. at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises of the Elphinstone High School to offer greetings to His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, on His Excellency's auspicious birthday and thanksgiving for His Excellency's miraculous escape from the Delhi Bomb Outrage.

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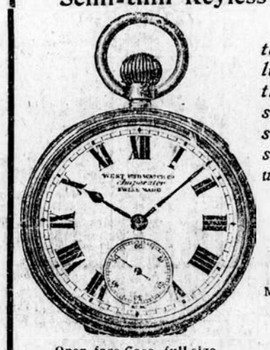

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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SIR. A. PEERBHOY SUED.

ALLEGED NON-PAYMENT OF MUNICIPAL TAXES.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION *v.* SIR ADAMJI PEERBHOY & SONS.

This was a suit filed originally in the Bombay Small Causes Court by the plaintiffs to recover from the defendents Rs. 1,665-4-8 being the amount due and payable to the plaintiffs in respect of several bills in regard to Municipal water tax, Halalkhore tax and property tax. The suit was transferred to the High Court on the defendants' initiative.

In their written statement the defendants first contended that the Municipal Commissioner had not obtained the sanction required by S 517 of the Municipal Act and that the suit was bad for want of such sanction. The defendants denied that anything more than Rs. 69-7-7 was due to the plaintiffs from them and they brought this amount into Court. The defendants submitted that most of the bills on which the suit had been brought were receipted by the plaintiffs. As to the water bills, the defendants were being supplied water by meter. The plaintiffs however, contended that the meter was out of order and the plaintiffs, attempted to charge the defendants for water not according to the meter reading; but according to their average consumption during the same months in previous years. This the defendant submitted was entirely unjustified. The defendants submitted that the meter was in order and the reason why it registered a small figure was that they had been using water from their own wells. The defendants submitted that Sec. 276 of the Municipal Act cast the duty of keeping meters in order on the plaintiffs and the defendants should not be made to suffer for the neglect of the plaintiffs. As to the Halalkhore tax plaintiffs had charged them 3 p.c. which was contrary to the agreement which the Municipal Commissioner had arrived at with the defendants by which he had agreed to charge them at the rate of Re. 1 per head for the average number of mill-hands they employed; the agreement having been come to under Sec. 172 of the Municipal Act. As to the property tax the plaintiffs had charged them on the footing of their mills and factories having been working all the time, which was wrong. The plaintiffs ought to have charged the defendants at a lower rate.

The Acting Advocate-General Mr. Sardine and Mr. Campbell appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. I. D. Davar and Mr. Desai appeared for the defendants.

His Lordship at the outset remarked that proceedings by distress warrants ought to have been taken. He said the Municipality ought not to waste the Courts' time and public money in that way. There ought to be no distinction between one citizens and another.

The Advocate-General replied that proceedings by way of distress warrants would have been more complicated.

Arguments were heard during the course of the day.

PARTNERSHIP DISPUTE.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

ABDULLA HAJI MOWJI & Co. *v.* SHAH [illegible] VANMALI JETHA.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs against the defendant in respect of a sum of Rs. 4,000, the balance which the plaintiffs said was due to them from the defendant, on an adjusted account. Mr. Jufferbhoy and Mr. Pirbhoy appeared for the plaintiffs. The Hon. Mr. Setalwad and Mr. Mulla appeared for the defendant. The plaintiffs case was that the plaintiffs and the defendant were merchants and carried on business in Bombay. In 1911-12 the plaintiffs' firm had dealings and transactions with the defendant. The plaintiffs' firm from time to time sold cloves to the defendant and lent and advanced moneys at interest to him. On Kartuk Sud 1st of the Samvat year 1969; (i.e. 10th Nov. 1912), when accounts were adjusted, a balance of Rs. 4,000 was found due by the defendant to the plaintiffs' firm. The firm had demanded payment from the defendant very often, but the defendant had failed to pay the amount and had raised false defences.

The defendant in his written statement admitted that he and the plaintiffs' firm had dealings with each other. The plaintiffs never lent money to the defendant at interest. The plaintiffs had a current deposit account with the defendant and the defendant had accommodated the plaintiffs in large sums of money from time to time. When the account of all these transactions was made up at Dewali on 7th November 1912, Rs. 110 were found due to the plaintiffs for interest, besides a sum of Rs. 4,000 which was the plaintiffs' contribution towards the margin money pursuant to the partnership agreement between the defendant, the plaintiffs, Devkaran Javerchand, Vassonji Valji, Damodar Bhagwan, Narsi Mowji and Leherchand Harjiwan. This agreement was drawn up on the 1st of August, 1912. According to this agreement a partnership was entered into for carrying on business in chillies and the defendant was entrusted with the conduct of the business and was empowered to make sales &c. The defendant purchased some 5,000 and odd bags of Guntur Chillies and to carry on this business, it was provided that each partner should deposit with the defendant some money as margin money at the rate of Rs. 10 per candy. Pursuant to this clause of the agreement the plaintiffs paid Rs. 4,000 as their share of the margin money. Owing to the price of chillies having gone down, there was a loss in the partnership business, and it was resolved to close the partnership business and divide the goods in stock among the partners, who were to pay to the defendant for the stock so falling to their share at the rate of Rs. 40 per candy. On making up the partnership account, after crediting the plaintiffs, with Rs. 4,000, deposited as margin money a sum of Rs. 2,601 was found due to the defendant and the defendant counter claimed that amount with interest from the plaintiffs.

There was some discussion in the court as to what was the substantial question in dispute in this suit. It agreed ultimately that the question of the partnership agreement with its terms requiring a deposit of money as margin money, was the principal question. Mr. Justice Davar thought that the defendant should have to file a separate suit for his counter claim. Mr. Justice Davar ordered that on their (i.e. the defendant's) undertaking to file a separate suit on the agreement, and the counter claim, within a fortnight from this date, the plaintiffs' suit should be adjourned and would be placed on board below the suit to be filed by the defendant. costs to be costs in the cause.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs:—Messrs. Payne & Co.

Solicitors for the defendant:—Messrs. Jamsetji, Rustomji and Devidas.

SHORT CAUSES.

A WIFE'S CLAIM.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

GANGARAM RAGHUNATH *v.* HARI SADASHIV.

Mr. Kanga appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Desai appeared for the 1st defendant.

Mr. Ragnekar appeared for the 2nd defendant.

Mr. Desai said there was a summons for stay of the suit which should be first disposed of. The ground for the stay was that there was an inter-pleader suit filed at Ratnagiri in the Subordinate Judge's Court. The facts were that the plaintiff's husband wishing to go on a pilgrimage had left Rs. 8,000 with 1st defendants on promissory notes. He had not been heard of till now. The wife obtained letters of administration from this court on the footing that there was no will. In a maintenance suit, however, she had set up a will which was held proved. The plaintiff had filed an inter-pleader suit at Ratnagiri in regard to this sum of Rs. 8,000 which had accumulated with interest to Rs. 14,000 and odd to which all persons concerned were parties and all matters could be disposed of in that suit. That suit was filed before this. This suit was quite unnecessary.

Mr. Kanga said that the plaintiff had not suppressed the will. She was given to understand that the document was not his will. After the grant of letters to the plaintiff it was quite safe for the defendant to have paid the monies to the plaintiff when it was demanded. The inter-pleader suit was collusive and intended to enable defendant to evade payment of interest. The suit in Ratnagiri was not an inter-pleader suit at all. The matter in issue in the two suits was not the same.

Mr. Ragnekar said that the 2nd defendant submitted himself to the orders of the court as regards the summons for stay of the suit.

His Lordship discharged the summons for stay of the suit with costs because the subject matter in the two suits was not the same. The suit was ordered to be on board after three weeks.

A MORTGAGE DECREE.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

MAGANLAL KARSONDAS *v.* ABUBAKER SULEMAN.

Mr. Mulla appeared for the plaintiff.

The plaintiff lent moneys to the defendant on a promissory note viz., Rs. 2,000 in lieu of which the defendant deopsited with the plaintiff the title deeds of immoveable property.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 2,000 with interest and also the usual mortgage decree directing that the property be sold if the amount was not paid off within six months.

MORTGAGE WITHOUT INTEREST

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

N. FATEHALLY & Co., *v.* ASHARAM SHAGANLAL.

Mr. Wadia appeared for the plaintiff.

This was a suit on a mortgage; the agreement to mortgage was executed in Bombay and the money was paid in Bombay. But the mortgage was executed in Elichpur in Amraoti and the property was situated there. Leave having been granted the Court had jurisdiction to try the suit. No interest was mentioned in the mortgage deed. The mortgage was given to secure an amount due as a result of business transactions. The mortgage was dated 9th October 1907. Nothing had been paid to the plaintiff since.

His Lordship remarked that the words in the deed did not amount to a mortgage.

His Lordship passed a decree for Rs. 4,557-2-4. The property was to be sold if the defendant did not pay up within six months.

ARREARS OF INTEREST.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

R. P. NARIELWALLA *v.* AHMEDALLY KADERBHOY.

Mr. Taraporewalla appeared for the plaintiff.

This was a suit for the recovery of arrears of interest on a mortgage debt. Interest was in arrears from 12th July, 1912. The plaintiff also claimed certain costs. The covenant was for payment of interest at 6 p.c. at monthly rates. On 31st Dec. 1912, the sum of Rs. 1,528-10-0, was due to him as interest. The costs had been paid.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,528-10-0 and costs.

THE CAUSE LIST.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY IN INSOLVENCY.

FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18.
(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.
FOR MAKING A DIVIDEND.

Re Parashram Lachiram; Tokersy Rowji Thaker, deceased; Esufali Kadibhai Mithaiwala; Haji Oosman Ibram Memon and ors. traded as Haji Oosman Ibram and also as Ibram Khamissa; Charles Haswell Standbridge; Sojpar Tejsy Sha; Munchersha Bezonji Minocheher traded as Munchersha Bezonji & Co. Fazal Jafer Khoja; Ratabali Karmali Suleman Haji Elias Nurani; Manmohan Purshotamdas Bhansali traded as Purshotam Bhugwandas; Ibram Jamal Khoja; Ali Mahomed Adam Memon & anr. traded as Oomer Adam; Esufali Ibramji Dawoodi Bora & anr. traded as Ibram Peerbhai; Dinsha Bomanji Mody traded as D. B. Mody; Haji Usman Haji Abdul Rehman Memon; Daya Pitamber Sutar & anr. traded as Bhugwan Daya & Co. and Sorabji Fakirji Daruwala.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE UNDER SEC. 38.

120-12—Kutbudin Abdul Latif Jitekar v. Lakhmaji Padmaji and Co. Crs. No. 2 Mehta & D.

495-12—Mahomed Husein Musabhai Dawoodi Bora v. Fidaali Huseinali, a Crs. No. 4 Tyaballi Nuruddin, a Cr. No. 1 Abdul Gafoor Mahomed Kasim, a Crs. No. 8 On 18th Dec. 1912 the dis. M. Mahomed Mulla & Co. Crs. No. 3. Balkrishna & Mchargc. of these Insolvents was, with protection, suspended till this day.

HEARING OF NOTICE UNDER SECTION 104.

230-11—Wadia G. & Co. Bandeali Hirji v. Jaffer Shermahomed Official Assignee Payne & Co.

387-11—M. B. Chothia. Cassum Husein Teli & ors. v. The Orient Bank of India Ld. & ors. Vatcha & Co.

FOR AGREEMENT OF RULE NISI FOR DISALLOWING CLAIM.

74 etc.-10—Jetha Narsi v. Official Assignee In person Kalandas Narandas & Bros. Amin & D.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE UNDER SEC. 38 & ALSO FOR AGREEMENT OF RULE DATED 15TH JANUARY 1913.

189-12—Nusserwanji Hormusji Hathiram v. The Guzerath Bank Ltd. Crs. No. 2 (B) Purmanand & Co. Khima Dolla & Co. Crs. No. 2 (A) In person.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE UNDER SEC. 38.

600-12—Vanaji Gamnaji Sha, Dhanroop Vanaji Sha, Jawalmal Vanaji Sha & Chunilal Vanaji Sha v. Tulokchand Oodaji Sha a Crs. No. 18 Vatcha & Co.

247-12—William Baker v. Dhondu Raghunath, a Crs. No. 5 In person.

671-12—Ismail Mahomed Memon v. Cassum Husein, a Cr. No. 1 M. B. Chothia.

166-12—Oomer Saley Mahomed Khatri v. Tehelram Girdharidas, a Crs. No. 16 Balkrishna & M.

407-11—Mahomedalli Abdul Husein v. Tehelram Girdharidas, a Cr. No. 1 Balkrishna & M.

76-13—Vishandas Gopaldas Multani v. Kundunmul Gaganmul, a Crs. No. 8 Tyabjee D. & Co.

119-13—Pirojsha Kawasji Khojotia v. Cawasji Pestonji Khojotia, a Crs. No. 5 In person.

677-12—Dadabhai Dhunjibhai Postwalla v. Mr. Munchersha B. Chothia, a Crs. No. 6 In Person.

195-13—Alfred Frederick Wilmer & Adelaide Florence Wilmer v. Partabchand Dhunraj, a Crs. No. 6 D. J. Mantri.

395-12—Genu Ramji Shelar v. Balwant Ramchand Soman, a Cr. No. 1 Shroff D. & D. Gowa Vijpal & Co. Crs. No. 1.

206-13—Luximon Crishna More & Narayen Crishna More v. Kessow Khersey & ors. Crs. No. 1 In Person.

260-12—Frederick Eustace Dunn v. Mrs. B. Hepburn, a Cr. No. 2 Vatcha & Co.

444-11—Emmanuel Stewart v. Dhondu Raghunath, Cr. No. 1 In person.

70-12—Stephen Augustus Mathews v. Natha Gulab & Co. Crs. No. 4 In person

220-13—Govind Annaji Powar v. Sabaji Narayen Rajadhyax, a Cr. No. 1 Sabnis E. G.

541-11—Shaik Akbarally Shaik Abdul v. Kadar Dawoodi Vora; Mahomedally Shaik Abdul Kader Dawoodi Vora; Salebhai Abdulhusein Dawoodi Vora; & Huseinalli Shaik Abdul Kader Dawoodi Vora v. Tyabji & Co. Crs. No. 71 S. A. Tyabji.

"RAILWAY TIMES" CASE.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER CONVICTED.

HEAVY FINES IMPOSED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Mr. C. H. Rogers and Mr. S. H. Moffatt had appeared to answer two charges of defamation preferred against them by Mr. John Martin.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Pleader appeared for the complainant; the first accused was defendant by Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Bar-at-Law, who was instructed by Mr Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Company, Solicitors; the second accused was defended by Mr. M. B. Kolaskar, Bar-at-Law.

His Worship, in delivering judgment, said: Accused 1 and accused 2, who are respectively the editor and publisher and printer of a weekly paper called the "Railway Times", are charged with having defamed the complainant, who is the colour-sergeant instructor of the B. C. Company of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Corps firstly on 8th. March 1913 by printing and publishing an article concerning the complainant under the heading "De Profundis" which contained inter alia the following imputations:—"Sergeant Instructor Martin was asked to make arrangements for a volunteer funeral but he suggested a reference to the Adjutant of Sergeant Smith who he said was at Coloba. Sergeant Martin knew perfectly well that neither the Adjutant not Sergeant Smith was at Colaba as it had already appeared in orders that both these gentlemen were at Igatpuri. Sergeant Martin behaved most disgracefully throughout this unholy affair. When it was ascertained that the Adjutant was at Igaturi, one of the deceased's friends sent him a private telegram immediately on receipt of which the Adjutant telegraphed to Sergeant Martin asking him to make the necessary arrangements for a volunteer funeral. Sergeant Martin received the telegram at 4-45 p.m., and in a most unsoldierly fashion said that there was no time to arrange for a voluteer funeral and that he was too busy (mark ye, he was smoking a cigar at the time.) Owing to the disgraceful, nonchalant way in which the matter was being treated, Mr. Knight, Sergeant Superintendent, Victoria Terminus, took it upon himself to call for a volunteer funeral. Sergeant Martin pleaded all kinds of obstacles in the way. He wanted to know who was going to pay the carriage hire for the bandsmen and where the men were to get their arms from. Sergeant Martin was living just a stone's throw from the deceased's house and he did not even as much as see the deceased nor did he appear at the funeral. We are sure that Col. Hepper, the able Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, is quite oblivious of this diabolical affair and we are sure that Sergeant Instructor Martin will be brought to book.

And secondly on the 15th March, 1913, by printing and publishing a note concerning complainant in the "By the way" column of the same paper to the following effect: "We charge nothing for advising Sergeant Instructor Martin, of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, that if he has any surplus cash to dispose of he could not better attain his object than by prosecuting us for defamation. We think he was let down very gently in "De Profundis".

"NOT QUITE STRAIGHT FORWARD."

In considering the case for the prosecution and the defence I am of opinion that Mr. Kemp's contention that complainant has not been quite frank and straightforward in giving his evidence is correct.

At one time complainant denied that Volunteer Williamson informed him that he had come from Colour Sergeant Knight or had seen him, but the fact that complainant was informed that Mr. Knight could secure 6 men for the carrying part only. I also believe the defence story that complainant varied questions about gharry hire enquiring who was going to pay it.

Mr. Mulrooney deposes to a subsequent conversation with accused at Bori Bunder in which complainant expressed his disinclination to making arrangements for funerals, saying that at the last volunteer funeral the volunteers left the victorias at his door for him to pay, that he had no money at the time, that a Enropean Police Inspector was brought to his house, that he went to Parel but failed to obtain the gharry hire from the Sergeant Major and had eventually to go to Adjutant. The evidence of this witness shows, I think, the reasons which actuated complainant in questioning Mr. Williamson who was going to pay.

On the question whether complainant knew that Colour Sergeant Smith was at Igatpuri reliance is placed on the shooting programme Ex. (1) and evidence had been produced to show that Volunteer Williamson after leaving the complainant telephoned to the Adjutant's office, ascertained that the Sergeant Major and Colour Sergeant Smith were away at Igatpuri and reported the fact to Colour Sergeant Knight and under his directions returned and mentioned the fact to the complainant in the presence of Mr. Game.

With reference to the programme complainant states that on ascertaining what his own duties were he did not trouble to ascertain what duties were imposed on the other Sergeant Instructors and in this connection it is to be mentioned that Colour Sergeant Knight himself was unaware of the absence of the Sergeant Major for his Sergeant Ex. B was addressed to the latter.

GLARING DISCREPANCIES.

Glaring discrepancies exist in the evidence relating to the use of the telephone at the Fire Brigade station. At the request of Mr. Vicaji at a late stage of the case witnesses were called from the Fire Brigade station to produce their record of telephonic messages sent from the station on the day in question.

According to the record only one message was sent, viz. at 4. 4. Bombay time and that to No. 201 to Mr. Knight. The defence called Mr. Thompson, the fireman, to rebut this evidence and Mr. Thomson not only stated that the entry produced was inaccurate and deposed to facts inconsistent with the evidence of Makhan Sardarkhan and Govind Bhikaji but his evidence also contradicted the evidence of Mr. Williamson and Mr. Game for they denied having seen Mr. Williamson at the telephone after the first interview. He denied that Mr. Game asked him for permission to use the telephone as alleged by the latter, and stated that a dark gentleman, not Mr. Game, accompanied Mr. Williamson.

"A FIRST-CLASS FUNERAL."

Mr. Knight has deposed to the fact that he telephoned to Mr. Game to order Mr. Binks the undertaker to supply a first class funeral instead of a second class funeral, and in this connection the evidence of Mr. Thomson that the parts were put into telephonic communication with Mr. Blinkson indicates perhaps that the gentleman referred to by Mr. Thomson as being with Williamson was Mr. Game and that Mr. Thomson was mistaken in the matter of identify, but if this were the fact it would follow that the enquiries from the Adjutant's office as to the Sergeant Major and Colour Sergeant Smith's whereabouts were made after the first interview with the complainant.

In view of complainant's emphatic denial supported by the wording of the message which he wrote on Ex. B and taking into consideration the fact that it is impossible to reconcile the evidence of the defence witness Thomson who did not appear to be hostile with that of the other defence witnesses. I think it would be unsafe to hold that the defence has established beyond reasonable doubt that complainants knew that Colour Sergeant Smith was at Igatpuri, when he forwarded Exhibit B to Mrs. Smith.

"NOT A PART OF OF HIS DUTY."

Complainant on the other hand has in my opinion established by oral evidence and by the documentary evidence that it was not a part of his duty to turn out volunteers for the funeral. It is in evidence that he received no orders whatever in the matter from any officer superior in rank than himself until the following day, namely, after the funeral was over and on the 24th he was at home with a sick wife who has since died.

It must have lowered him very considerably in the eyes of his friends, acquaintances and all who read the articles in question to hear his conduct described as disgraceful, unsoldierly and nonchalant, and I think there can be little doubt that an ordinary reader would consider that the expressions "this unholy affair," "this diabolical affair" had refeerence to complainant's conduct, the more so since the opinion was expressed indirectly after the last phrase that Sergeant Instructor Martin would be brought to book.

A QUESTION OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

There can be no doubt, I think, that Mr. Kemp's contention is correct that a question whether a volunteer should have a military funeral is a question of public interest and the defence have called evidence to show that accused wrote what he was informed by others. He has, however, failed in my opinion to establish due care and caution in publishing the articles. I do not think he could be expected to be aware of the information contained in Exhibit H. Complainant himself as a matter of course forwarded the telegram Exhibit H to Colour Sergeant Smith with a view to his making arrangements for the funeral. Accused would hardly be expected to know, and I do not think that he could with reasonable diligence have ascertained the fact, that it was a Sergeant Instructor's duty *inter alia* to instruct the volunteers on parade, but that he was not responsible for turning them out for a parade. I am of opinion, however, that the accused with reasonable diligence and on making reasonable enquiries could have ascertained the fact that no such telegram was received by complainant at 4-45 p.m. as alleged. What makes the imputation so serious is that complainant is held out as striking a plain duty and refusing to act in the fact of direct orders from a superior officer I am of opinion that the first accused was cold and believed that complainant knew of the absence of Sergeant Smith because it appeared in orders, but a belief in the information given to the first accused did not in my opinion justify the use of the phrases "diabolical" and "unholy" in the article.

THE JUDGMENT.

Taking all the circumstances into consideration I am of opinion that the accused have failed to bring themselves within the exception. I convict both the accused.

Mr. Kemp, at this stage, asked for an appealable sentence. Mr. Kolaskar, on behalf of his client, joined in the application.

His Worship sentenced the first accussed to pay a fine of Rs. 250 on each charge (Rs. 500 in all) and the second accused to pay a fine of Rs. 50 on each charge (Rs. 100 in all).

RAILWAY PICK POCKET.

OLD OFFENDER COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, third Presidency Magistrate, Thukaram Ramu, an old offender, was charged by sub-Inspector Durve, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, with theft of a purse containing Rs. 90, belonging to one Vishnu Tukaram Lunke.

The complainant Lunke was crossing the overbridge of platform No. 1 of the Victoria Terminus when the accused came in the opposite direction, hustled against him and took the purse from his waist pocket. A ticket collector stationed at the bridge noticed the action and arrested the accused with the help of another ticket collector.

The accused pleaded that he was drunk at the time and did not know what he was doing.

The accused has had previous convictions. The magistrate, therefore, committed him to the Sessions.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

An ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held on Tuesday, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m.

The Board considered a letter from Major-General Gorringe, suggesting an amendment of the Act so that any officer deputed by him may attend a Board meeting in his absence.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said that there was no reason why they should recommend to the Government an amendment of the Act as suggested.

Mr. Cadell: It is not correct in principle to do so.

It was resolved that in the opinion of the Board the matter was one which can be dealt with by the Government only.

CHILDREN'S DAY IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay East Indian Association will treat 400 children attending the schools under its auspices in Salsette and Bassein. Mr. Thomas Baptista, J.P., is the President and Mr. J. L. Britto, J. P. the Secretary of the Association.

A widow remarriage among Bombay Hindus was celebrated on Sunday morning at the residence of Mr. A. S. Wagh near Chowpatty, the bridegroom being Mr. Gothoskar, B.A., and the bride being Srimati Yamuna Bai Telang, both the parties belonging to the Saraswat Brahmin caste. The bride lost her first husband some fifteen years ago, shortly after the marriage. Sunday's wedding was celebrated under the Widow Remarriage Act and was attended by a goodly number of members of the social reform party.

THOSE WHO CAME TO SCOFF REMAINED TO BLESS.

This is what happened in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay where Justice Coram Howard, I.C.S., in delivering judgment against an imitator of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC remarked: "In fact the sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses." Remember Squibb's is an undeniable cure for Malaria and other fevers. Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

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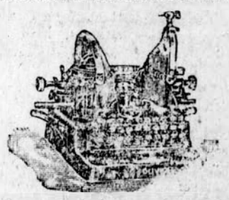

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271

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(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, on 21st December 1911.)

Authorised Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	..	30,00,000
Called Up Capital	..	15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	..	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	..	1,00,000

The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E. (Chairman.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS : 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS : 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum Rates shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progres or the first year:—

1st January 1912	Rs.	8,48,000
30th April	..	24,77,000
31st July	..	52,35,000
31st December	..	1,04,00,000

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All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

CARROLL.—At Asansol, June 4th wife of W. Carroll, P. W. Inspector, B. N. Ry., Tatisilwai, of a daughter.

HALL.—At Poona, on Sunday, June 15th, the wife of Capt. E. G. Hall, 117th Mahratta, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WHITWORTH—CORNELISZ.—June 4th at St. James' Church, by the Rev. J. F. Smith, Chaplain, Rudge, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Foster Whitworth, of Knuermmster, Worcestershire, to Muriel Maud, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Cornelisz, of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

HUNTER.—On June 13th, 1913, at Tuticorin, of enteric fever, Robert Hamilton Hunter, of Messrs. A. and F. Harvey. Aged 44.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation, 4-10.

Thacker and Company, Annual General Meeting, 3.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements China, Japan and Australia per steamer. China will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a.m. Parcel mail to China closes at the same hour.

THURSDAY, June 19.

Zarthoshtno Diso, Bank Holiday.

FRIDAY, June 20.

"Children's Day" Throughout India as a thanksgiving for the Viceroy's recovery after the bomb outrage at Delhi.

SATURDAY, June 21.

First Harwood Football League Match.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

Royal Opera House, Dancing Festival, two performances, 7 p.m. and 10 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
June 18, 1913.

A FRIEND OF INDIA.

Perhaps no more remarkable valedictory speech has ever been delivered by any official in India on the eve of his retirement than that of Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson at the dinner given in his honour by representatives of the Indian who can read it without night. The Englishman or Indian who can read it without some feeling of emotion, without some profit, and without receiving a fresh inspiration to labour in a new spirit for the welfare of this country and its people, beyond the immediate calls of his individual occupation, can have little claim to be regarded as a true and faithful citizen of a great empire. The freedom from cant, the refreshing recognition of the merits of the people among whom he has laboured, and their right to be admitted to the enjoyment of those liberal institutions and privileges which it has been the pride and boast of Britain to establish in every part of the world, invest his moving appeal to Indians to trust in the ultimate fulfilment of the pledged word of Great Britain, with a force and value, which all the pedagogic lectures and injunctions, with which we have become so familiar, have never been able to achieve. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson takes us all, Englishmen and Indians, on to a higher plane, where, unobscured by the mists of misunderstanding, and free from the magnification of the petty disturbances of every day life, each may see the other as he really is—the one honestly anxious at heart to do his duty by the great charge committed to his care; the other eager, anxious and aspiring to take the opportunity, if it is only offered him ungrudgingly and in the right spirit, to justify by deeds his claim to share in the control of his destinies. He enables the Indian to realise that the narrow spirit of bureaucracy, which strives so persistently to set back the clock, cannot ultimately prevail over, or long persevere against, the generous impulses to justice and fair dealing which must periodically flow, when British statesmen of the right stamp,—men representative of the true spirit of British democracy,—take the helm of the Indian ship of state.

The valuable political lessons to be learnt from Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson's speech may be dealt with on a future occasion. For the moment the personal note is of more immediate interest, the revelation it supplies of the fulness of the man's love for the country for whose welfare he has laboured with such deep sincerity, and the passionate note of sympathy with India and Indians which rings right through the speech. Bureaucrats of high degree have often enough delivered valedictory speeches, some in glorification of their work, some in appreciation of all that the country has given them, but we may truly say that none ever spake like Sir Guy—as man to men engaged in common service for the benefit of fellow-men. The admirable spirit he brought to his official work was revealed in the speech he delivered on Sunday last,—he did not put official peas into his boots; he boiled his peas, and he did not get footsore, as so many others do who come to "rule" in the spirit of vain-glory, or cold mastership. Sir Guy's whole outlook was different. He wanted to find friends among Indians and he found innumerable friends wherever he went. That was because he was just himself. Viewed in false perspective, the lowest eminence may swell easily into a mountain : and how many are the officials who pass through their life journey in India with the constant thought in their minds that they are superior beings, only to be propitiated by universal abasement! The honest effort which influenced Sir Guy throughout his career was "not only to identify himself with the aspirations of Indians but to recognise the honest desire which influences them to combine progress and the desire to share in the government of their country with the most complete and absolute devotion to our common sovereign and loyalty to the British Empire." Sir Guy's competence to speak for Indians no man will have the hardihood to question. Like Hume and some others, he had—to use the expressive phrase of Gordon's, which he quoted, "got into their skins" and realised their inmost feelings. His fine tribute to Indian character therefore should carry weight with all discerning men.

Would that all Englishmen, official and unofficial, could be made to realise how truly Indians believe in the efficacy of good intentions; how ready they are to give credit for those intentions; how appreciative they are of sympathy; how responsive they are to affections, and how foreign it is to their nature to take undue advantage of that brotherly familiarity which between equals cannot be open to misinterpretation.

If Sir Guy is qualified to speak for Indians, he is equally qualified to speak to them and, it is needless to say, that the words of counsel he has addressed to them will command universal respect. Steady confidence in British rule, based on a steady belief in British honour, is what Sir Guy pleads for. Except in the most irresponsible quarters, there has been no wavering in the faith in which Indians have grown up; that British rule is the greatest blessing the country has received, and that it may place implicit reliance upon British honour to advance the interests of the nation both materially and morally. Sir Guy's appeal for the sort of help the Government stands in need of should find a responsive echo in the heart of every Indian, while we may hope that the expression of his sentiments towards Indians will arouse sympathetic interest among his own countrymen, whether officials or non-officials, and help them to profit by his example.

THE DUAL MONARCHY.

Newspapers in Vienna are perturbed by the tone of the Tsar's telegram to the Balkan sovereigns and have opened a campaign against any assumption by Russia of the supreme leadership of the Balkan States. So one of Reuter's telegrams says to-day. Austria has reason to be gravely apprehensive of any strengthening of the Slav sentiment. The external danger from Panslavism is great enough; but the internal danger is even greater. As in Turkey till recently, so in Austria, the racial variety of the peoples and the difficulty of reconciling their conflicting interests present problems of the gravest import to the future of the Dual Monarchy. The racial problem is one of infinite complexity. Of the fifty million people who owe allegiance to the Emperor Austro-Germans and Hungarian Magiars total just twenty millions. Of the remaining thirty millions, twenty-five millions are Slavs. The ruling race both in Austria and in Hungary is in a minority and its hold on the diverse populations constituting the majority has never been firm, and has always been oppressive. There is no love lost between the Austro-Germans who rule the roost in Austria and the Magyars who hold the reins of power in Hungary. To the danger of disruption arising from the hostility of the component parts of the Dual Monarchy must be added the ever present danger of a conflict between the ruling races and the subject nationalities, the majority of whom are Slavs and are bound by ties of kinship with the Slavonic nations of Russia, Bulgaria and Servia. It is the Turkish problem all over again; and the characteristic Turkish solution has been and is being tried within the Dual Monarchy with the cunning of Abdul Hamid. Austria pursues a somewhat liberal policy towards the subject peoples but there has been a determined effort to set the different sections into which they are divided against one another. With the divide and rule policy of Austria—the Hamidian policy—may be contrasted the ruthless course adopted by the Magyars in Hungary towards non-Magyar peoples. In all essentials, the Magyar policy is similar to the policy of the Young Turks—the policy of Ottomanising the non-Ottoman elements by a show of political concessions. The Hamidian policy, no less than the Young Turk regimen has failed disastrously. The Magyarisation policy is described by a writer in the current number of the "Fortnightly Review", with trenchant force. Like the funadmental law devised by the Young Turks, the Austrian constitution proclaims that "all races of the State have equal rights and each race has an inviolable right to preserve and foster its nationality and language. The equal rights of all languages customary in the country, in school, official and public life, are recognised by the State. But in practice the constitution is a sham. The process of denationalisation is proceeding on the most drastic lines. According to the writer in the "Fortnightly Review", the non-Magyar schools belonging to the Germans and the Slavs have been well-nigh destroyed in order to destroy their language. In 1869 out of 13,779 schools, 5,819 were Magyar schools. In 1905-06, 11,742 out of a total of 16,561 were Magyar schools. The writer in the "Fortnightly" goes on:

> The law courts employ only Magyar, if neither plaintiff nor defendant understands that language, and only men who fully understand Magyar may serve on a jury. Hence, in a political lawsuit—according to Paragraphs 171 to 174 of the Penal Code, incitement to disobey the law, bringing parliament into contempt and speaking disrespectfully of another nationality is punishable with imprisonment up to five years—it may happen that a Slav, a Roumanian, or a German who understands neither the Magyar evidence which is brought against him, nor the Magyar defence of his lawyer, is found guilty by a frankly hostile Magyar jury. Hence public criticism of Magyar legislation by non-Magyars is exceedingly dangerous. The subject-nations are not only deprived of the right to govern and educate themselves, but they are also deprived of the right to complain aloud.

The Magyars monopolise the administrative offices. The Hungarian Parliament has 392 members, of whom only 21 are non-Magyars—that is to say, 21 persons represent the majority of the population, while 371 persons represent the minority! Mr. Geoffrey Drage, an acknowledged authority, sums up the position as follows:—

> For thirty years non-Magyars were virtually excluded from Parliament. Government members were almost invariably returned, even if bribery, and finally the brute force of the soldiery, had to be resorted to. The Magyars, in fact, have treated the non-Magyars as political helots, regarding their own interests as the common, and indeed, the only, interests of the State. All public institutions are made instruments of Magyarisation, whether post, telegraphs, railways or law-courts; finally the hoped-for Hungarian Army is to complete the process.

That this state of things cannot endure and that it constitutes a grave menace to the future of the Dual Monarchy has long been recognised. The position has been rendered more perilous than ever by the Slav victories in the recent war. It is an instructive fact, by the way, that Panslavism had its origin not in Russia, as a movement of aggression and conquest, but in Austria-Hungary, as a movement for attaining political freedom for the oppressed Slavs. Well might the Vienna press, therefore, be gravely perturbed by the fact that the threatened fratricidal war between Bulgaria and Servia is likely to be averted, and that the Tsar's dramatic intervention in the quarrel between the two Slav States may strengthen the racial kinship of the Slavs generally. The historic ambition of the Slav race to convert Austria-Hungary into a Slav State by the right of their superiority in numbers has certainly been stimulated by the recent war.

THE PARTY IN THE WRONG.

The "Pioneer" seems anxious to maintain the comfortable theory that employees have no business to have grievances and that they should under no circumstances strike. Employers must always be in the right and employees, especially when they profess to be aggrieved, must always be in the wrong. It follows that when employees with unredressed grievances go on strike, there should be no endeavour on the part of outsiders—whether Government or members of the public—to intervene and conciliate. A public proffer of conciliation only encourages the strikers. The great point after all, is that the employers should be allowed to break the back of the strike in their own resolute, ruthless way; and Government and the public should combine to support Authority. It is not necessary to deal with this series of misjudgments. The unfairness of the policy of "resolute action" consists in the assumption that the employees must be wrong, and the defeat of the party in the wrong must be the object of Government, dear to the heart of the Railway Authority, and the supreme concern of the public! In this beautiful scheme of things, there is no room for right. The defeated party must clearly be the party in the wrong, and let us all combine to defeat the men—that in effect, is the "Pioneer's" plan if not stated in so many words. If this view be right, there is no occasion for outsiders to interfere, except of course to defeat the men,—for we gather that there is no objection to Government or outside assistance for the employers,—in order to prove they were in the wrong. This is a brutal view to take; and its general adoption will have a very bad effect on the men. If the ultimate appeal is to force—to the ability to inflict defeat—the issue is plain enough: the men must so combine as to bring overwhelming force to bear on the employers. The policy of resolute action might conceivably lead to violence and other undesirable developments. Authority is a fine thing; but right is finer, and even employees are entitled to receive right treatment. But if right is to be tested by defeat, and defeat only, it is a trumpet call to the employee to put forth his might.

ULSTER AGAIN.

The Unionist party has commenced its campaign against Home Rule in right earnest from Glasgow, where it is interesting to recall Mr. Joseph Chamberlain started his Tariff Reform campaign in 1903, (Absit omen!) Sir Edward Carson and the Ulster Unionist members will tour Scotland, and, as at present settled, they will in the autumn, make a great demonstration of a military, rather than a political character, in the north of Ireland. This is perhaps appropriate, for there has been enough talk as far as the north of Ireland is concerned. While Sir Edward Carson's "military" operations are in progress in Ireland, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, and Mr. F. E. Smith will be blazing away in the English constituencies. It may be true that Ulster will fight and the statement of a writer in the "Fortnightly Review," that if a merchant in Belfast is asked for fifty pounds for political expenditure in England, he will say "yes"; but if he is asked for fifty pounds to buy rifles, he will say, "Here is a cheque for a hundred and fifty pounds," may be a correct indication of Ulster feeling. This is bad enough; but what makes it so much worse is the action of the Unionist party in espousing the cause of rebel Ulster. The sincerity of Ulster is unquestioned, but that of the Unionist party is not above suspicion The Unionist party seems bent upon attaining political salvation by the mean medium of civil strife, provoked to serve party ends. The internal conflict over Tariff Reform has been patched up; but the attempt to win over a hundred seats on the mutually contradictory bases of Mr. Bonar Law's speeches on Tariff Reform is so hopeless that the bravest hearts among the "reformers" might well quail. The keener minds of the party are therefore eager to fasten on Ulster, head a rebellion, and force the surrender of Government. With amusing naivete, the expounders of this programme tell us that "the battle must be fought on the industrial tariff and on the preservation of the Act of Union, and as a general concentrates his fighting forces on the main strategic objectives which offer his best probability of success, so the party should throw itself as a whole into the Ulster movement and on to the propagandist campaign for enforcing a national tariff for the defence of the standards of life and industry within the United Kingdom."

While therefore, Ulster's armed hosts demonstrate their loyalty to the Union by proclaiming war against His Majesty's Government, the Hewins and the Amerys will expound their inscrutable doctrines of Tariff Reform in the by-ways of the United Kingdom, and the party will take advantage of the resulting confusion, and claim to have won primarily on Tariff Reform and secondarily on the Union! How far these tactics will succeed remains to be seen. Apart from any immediate party advantage derivable by these means, one has to face the ultimate consequences on Ireland. It is an arguable point whether, supposing Home Rule is defeated, by Ulster's methods, the Irish Nationalists will not be justified in setting up a separate Government and parliament at Dublin. If Ulster can rebel, so can the Nationalists. The emergence of the great Unionist party as defenders of rebellion will compel a similar attitude on the part of the Liberals, and the issue thus raised will be so serious that its ultimate solution baffles speculation.

DAY BY DAY.

Prince Henry William Fredrick Albert of England, who the King announced yesterday, is to be sent to Eton, is the fourth child and third son of Their Majesties. He was born in 1900 and celebrated his thirteenth birthday on March 31st. He is the first of the present Royal Family to be sent to one of the great public schools, his two elder brothers, the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert, having both been educated at the Naval College at Osborne. The two younger sons are not yet old enough to be sent to school, Prince George being only in his eleventh year, while Prince John will celebrate his sixth birthday next month.

Most people remember the glowing tribute which was paid to the Indian subordinate official by Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson in his valedictory speech in the Imperial Council. It is characteristic however, of a certain type of Anglo-Indian journalist, that a Calcutta contemporary apparently failed to read the speech at the time of its publication in India, and has just reproduced the story Sir Guy told, of the trustworthiness with which his subordinates kept the secret of his budget three years ago, as an interesting story told by the London "World!"

Mr. P. H. Cadell, C.I.E., was last night entertained at a farewell dinner at the Taj Mahal Hotel at which Mr. Tod, chairman of the Corporation presided.

We are informed that Prince Jigvijaysinhji of Limbdi State, who is at Eton, was presented to Their Majesties the King and Queen on Monday when Their Majesties visited the College.

The many friends of Dr. S. C. Ranade, (brother of the late Mr. Justice Ranade) will deeply regret to learn the news of the sad and untimely death of his wife, Mrs. Laxmibai Ranade which occurred yesterday morning at 8 o'clock at the age of 40. Mrs. Ranade was the daughter of the late Mr. Waman Abaji Modak, Principal of the Elphinstone High School and one of the founders of the Prarthana Samaj in Bombay. She took a leading part in all social activities, such as the Seva Sadan, the Hindu Ladies' Club, the Prarthana Samaj and many other similar institutions, had travelled widely and had made a tour with her husband to Europe. The deceased lady will be greatly missed by a large number of useful institutions and people, for she made numerous friends by her gentle and sweet nature that she possessed.

The battleship Magnificent, which has had a narrow escape of disaster in the English Channel is the oldest battleship on the active list. She belongs to what is generally known as the Majestic class, of pre-Dreadnought days, and in her youth was regarded as quite a monster. Nowadays with her displacement of 14,900 tons as compared with the 29,000 tons of the Benbow class, she is a comparative pigmy. She is now used as a gunnery training ship at Devonport, having replaced the old wooden three-decker, which was formerly used for the purpose.

Sir Louis du Pan Mallet, who has been appointed to succeed Sir Gerard Lowther, as Ambassador in Constantinople, is a son of the late Sir Louis Mallet, who was Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India from 1874 to 1883. He entered the Foreign Office in 1888 and served in the legations at Brazil, Rome and Cairo. From 1902 to 1905 he was precis writer to the Marquis of Lansdowne, and from 1905 to 1907, private secretary to Sir Edward Grey. Since then he has been Assistant Under-Secretary of State. His brother, Mr. Bernard Mallet, C.B., who was also formerly in the Foreign Office, has been Registrar-General of England since 1909.

We understand that Mr. J. S. Donald, C.I.E., Resident in Waziristan has been appointed to officiate as Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, for Sir George Roos Keppel, who is proceeding home on leave. Mr. Donald has had one of the most interesting careers that can fall to the lot of an Indian official. He has spent practically the whole of his official life on the Frontier, has been on field service and has been mentioned in despatches on several occasions. He accompanied the Durand Mission to Kabul in 1893, was British Commissioner for the demarcation of Kunam-Afghan Boundary in 1894, participated in the operations against the Mahsud-Wazins, was Chief Political Officer with the Force against the Kabul Khel Wazins in 1902, and was British Representative on the Indo-Afghan Commission in 1903. In all these capacities he greatly distinguished himself, his tact, ability and knowledge of the Frontier tribes and their ways proving of immense value to the Government. Along with his brother Douglas Donald, the famous frontier police officer, he was educated at Bishop Cotton School, Simla. After leaving the school he was sent Home and passed into the I.C.S. in 1882.

Lord Hardinge, it is announced, has become a member of the Association of Men of Kent and Kentishmen. It would be interesting, says a contemporary, to ascertain His Excellency's views as to whether he should be classified with the first or the second category of the Association; for the distinction between the Man of Kent and the Kentishman is a matter of controversy among the historians of the "Garden county." Some assert that the Man of Kent is an inhabitant of the Isle of Thanet, the first British home of the English who came over from Jutland with Hengist and Horsa. Others point to the Weald as his domain, while others again place the two clans east and west of the Medway respectively. Whatever the real distinction may be, Men of Kent and Kentishmen agree in claiming descent from the followers of the invading brothers whose traditional badge, the white horse, is borne to-day in every civilised city of the world upon the forefront of that ponderous product of the county—the Rochester steam-roller.

The weather yesterday was again sultry all day, although a smart shower of rain fell for a few minutes shortly after daybreak rendering the morning cool and pleasant. The afternoon was close and somewhat cloudly and there were indications of rain in the evening, but none fell then or afterwards. The maximum the minimum 80.6. The rainfall registered for the twenty-four hours preceding 8 a.m. yesteday was 5 cents., being even shorter than on the preceding 8 a.m. yesterday was 8 is the total fall recorded in Bombay up to-date.

BALKAN SITUATION

STILL UNSATISFACTORY.

BITTER NEWSPAPER RECRIMINATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

While the replies of Kings Ferdinand and Peter may be construed as an intimation that they acquiesce in the Tsar's arbitration, the actual situation is still regarded with considerable apprehension. The overthrow of the Servian Cabinet implies disapproval of any yielding on the part of Servia. The newspapers in Servia and Greece continue to print violent attacks upon Bulgaria, the press of which replies with equal acerbity.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

Newspapers in Vienna are perturbed by the tone of the Tsar's telegram to the Balkan Sovereigns, and have opened a campaign against any assumption by Russia of supreme leadership of the Balkan States.

AUSTRIA OFFENDED.

LONDON, June 17.

According to the Vienna Press Austria is offended at the Tsar's telegram to King Ferdinand and King Peter on the 12th instant. They maintain that it dictates to the Balkan States and say in this connection that Austria may refuse further to join the Powers urging the Balkan States to demobilise.

RENEWED BELLICOSE SPIRIT.

There is a renewed bellicose spirit in Belgrade where the terms of King Ferdinand's reply to the Tsar are considered to be insulting to the Servians.

KAISER'S SILVER JUBILEE.

HIS MAJESTY'S GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BERLIN, June 17.

The Emperor and Empress have been the recipients of world-wide telegrams congratulating them on their Jubilee. The newspapers agree that the Kaiser's greatest achievement has been the building of the Navy.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

The Kaiser received a British deputation to-day and assured them that he would continue his efforts to promote Anglo-German friendship. Sir Edward Goschen, the British Ambassador, presented the Government's good wishes and the personal congratulations of King George.

£190,000 FOR GERMAN MISSIONS.

BERLIN, June 16.

A National Jubilee Subscription Fund of 190,000 sterling for Missions in German Colonies and Protectorates was handed to the Emperor to-day. Of this sum £125,000 will go to Protestant Missions and £65,000 to Catholic.

FIVE ADMIRALS ENNOBLED.

It is noteworthy that in the Jubilee Honours List no less than five Admirals have been ennobled.

MARCONI VOTE OF CENSURE.

TEXT OF THE OPPOSITION RESOLUTION TO BE MOVED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 16.

Mr. Cave will move the following official Opposition resolution in the debate on the Marconi Committee's Report: "This House regrets the transactions of certain Ministers in American Marconi shares, and the want of frankness displayed by these Ministers in their communications on the subject to the House."

LIBERAL PARTY'S FUNDS.

NOT INVESTED IN MEXICAN OIL.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 16.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said that none of the Liberal Party's funds had been invested in Mexican oil shares.

DEATH OF MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 16.

The death is announced of the Marquis of Northampton, who passed away suddenly at Acqui, Italy.

THE KING AT ETON.

A GREAT OVATION.

PRINCE HENRY TO GO TO THE COLLEGE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 16.

The King and the Queen and other Members of the Royal Family visited Eton to-day, and were given a great ovation.

Replying to an address, the King intimated that he was sending his son, Prince Henry, to Eton this year.

CONGO RUBBER DUTIES.

REPORT OF REDUCTION PREMATURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BRUSSELS, June 16.

A reduction in the Congo export duties on rubber was demanded by Belgian merchants as necessary to make the export of Congo rubber remunerative, in view of the present low prices. The report that the request had been granted was premature, but it is expected that the request will be granted.

EMPIRE'S OIL SUPPLIES.

GREAT COLONIAL OFFICE ACTIVITY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 16.

Mr. Churchill announced in the House of Commons to-day that the Colonial Office was showing great activity in securing and developing the oil supplies of the Empire. The Admiralty's immediate task, however, was to provide definite quantities of oil within the next few years.

INDIA'S SILVER PURCHASES.

M. P.'S QUESTION ABOUT SECRET BUYING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

Replying to Mr. Gwynne, Mr. Montagu said that the agreement with the Bank of England regarding the purchase of silver expired on April 1st, and had not been renewed.

Mr. Gwynne asked whether an undertaking would be given to the House that the India Office would not make purchases secretly.

Mr. Montagu replied that he could only convey the remark to Lord Crewe.

HINDUS IN CANADA.

SITUATION A DISGRACE TO INDIA AND THE EMPIRE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

VANCOUVER, June 17.

A mass meeting of Hindus at Vancouver yesterday passed a resolution urging the Dominion Government to admit their families and declaring that the present situation was a disgrace to India, Canada and the Empire.

CHINESE SAILORS ON BRITISH SHIPS.

SEAMEN'S UNION DECLARES WAR.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 17.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, speaking at South Shields, said the Seamen's Union would henceforth oppose every shipowner employing Chinese. This was better than spending money on strikes.

CHINESE SUFFRAGISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.

China has been admitted to membership of the International Women's Suffrage Congress which is sitting at Budapest.

The announcement to this effect was accompanied by the presentation of a Chinese suffrage banner to the Congress amidst great enthusiasm.

NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

SIR LOUIS MALLET GOES TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 16.

Sir Louis Mallet has been appointed Ambassador in Constantinople.

THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

DEBATE IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

RUSSIA "MAKING A PARALLEL EFFORT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

The French Chamber to-day concluded a general debate on the Three Years' Service Bill. M. Barthou, the Premier, denied that the Bill was the outcome of an agreement between the Tsar and the French President last summer, but he pledged his word that their Ally was making a parallel effort so that both Armies would be ready for all eventualities.

SPANISH MOROCCO.

A DESPERATE ENGAGEMENT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 17.

The Spaniards at Tetuan defeated the Moors, capturing heights of Bouselein after a desperate engagement.

The Spaniards lost 35 and the Moors 300 killed.

TERRA NOVA AT CARDIFF.

ALBERT MEDAL FOR PETTY-OFFICERS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 17.

At a banquet at Cardiff in honour of the crew of the Terra Nova it was announced that Petty-Officers Crean and Lashley would be recommended for the Albert Medal.

"A MODERN KING CANUTE."

MR. REDMOND OPENS HOME RULE CAMPAIGN.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 17.

Mr. Redmond and Mr. Devlin opened the Home Rule campaign at Glasgow. Mr. Redmond said Sir Edward Carson was a modern King Canute. He had better give up his attempt to order the tide not to flow.

Sir Edward Carson and his colleagues addressed a demonstration at Norwich.

CALCUTTA FIRE BRIGADE.

INTRODUCTION OF FIRE ALARMS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, June 17.

An interesting experiment is now being made by the Calcutta Fire Brigade. Heretofore there have been no fire alarms in the city but watchmen have been stationed night and day on the top of Lalbazar, Chitpore and Howrah Fire Stations to give an alarm when fire broke out. The day watchman at Lalbazar has been abolished but a man is still stationed there at night while there are men on the look out on other two stations both night and day. Now, however, half a dozen street fire alarms have been fixed in more thickly-populated parts of the city, such as Bara Bazar and its neighbourhood, and here they have proved successful. The system will eventually be extended throughout the city. Alarms are the ordinary "Break the glass and turn the handle" type and the quoted phrase is printed on the front in English, Hindustani and Bengali.

STORM IN JHERRIA.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 17.

The Jherriah correspondent of the "Statesman" writes: "Eight inches of rain have fallen during the last ten days, though the temperature (80 deg) is quite bearable. The recent storms have done some remarkable damage. Two Indians were killed by lightning The entire back wall of our Mining Lecture hall sumptuously furnished has been blown out leaving the interior exposed to the fury of the elements. So Mr. Starks feels that he will have to seek another platform for his eloquence. Lastly the watertower at Kenduadeh Colliery has been hurled to the ground and is now nothing but a crumpled mass of wreckage. Unfortunately the change in the climate has not brought any relief from cholera which is still claiming numerous victims. We have had serious outbreaks at Beniahir and Misirgora and ten attacks are reported from Raja's Bazar."

BATTLESHIP "MAGNIFICENT."

STRIKES A ROCK IN A DENSE FOG.

NO IMMEDIATE DANGER.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 17.

While returning to Plymouth after firing practice in the Channel, the battleship Magnificent struck the rocks between Penlee Point and Cawsand. There was a dense fog at the time.

The Magnificent is in no immediate danger, and the vessels accompanying her are standing by. Assistance has been asked for by wireless from Devonport.

REFLOATED.

LONDON, June 17.

H. M. S. Magnificent has been refloated. She is practically undamaged.

DINNER AT VICEREGAL LODGE.

KNIGHTS OF THE BLACK HEART ENTERTAINED.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 17.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge gave a dinner to-night at the Viceregal Lodge to meet the Grand Master and Knights of the Black Heart, besides a house party which includes Miss Osborne, Sir Charles and Lady Bayley, Colonel Bannerman, Messrs. P. H. Clutterbuck and C. B. Bayley and Mrs. Savel.

There were present the Hon. Mr. L. C. Porter, Hon. Mr. H. Wheeler, Mrs. and Miss Rattigan, Major-General R. C. Broome, Brigadier-General Sir Rollo Grimson, Mr. R. Nathan, Lady Cleveland, Mr. J. F. Connolly, I.C.S., Lady Du Boulay and Miss Howell, Colonel G. C. Dowett, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Roe, Mrs. Wilberforce, M. A. P. Muddiman, Mr. L. W. Reynolds Mr. W. H. J. Wilkinson, Lieut.-Col. S. Browning Smith, I.M.S., Mr. E. V. Gabriel Major E. C. Bayley, Major A. F. Ferguson-Davie, Mrs. Ferguson-Davie, Major J. R. E. Charles, R.E., Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. Hepper, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Archibald Campbell Mrs. Longsdon and Miss Hodgson, Mrs. Johnstone, Mrs. Allen, Miss Doyle, Mr. Hensman, Mr. J. Coldstream, I.C.S., Mr. E. J. Buck, Captain N. G. B. Henderson and Mrs. Buck and Captain D. V. Creagh.

SIMLA HOSPITALS CONCERT.

A SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 17.

Lady Hardinge's concert in aid of the Simla and Jutogh Hospitals last night was a great success. Herr Buchner was congratulated on the very fine programme he provided. This year being the centenary of Wagner it was only right that a considerable portion of the programme should be taken up by selections from the master's works and the Viceroy's Orchestra were particularly good in the verspiel from "Die Merstersinger" and the overture from Tannhauser was very much appreciated. Of the other pieces rendered by the Orchestra, Tschaikowskys Eapriccio Italien pleased the audience most, but the whole programme was beyond cavil.

Mrs. J. W. Hamilton Mrs. Langershe, Messrs. C. Nabokoff and C. H. Warner very kindly assisted H. E.s Orchestra in the concerted pieces. Miss Mary Finney was exeellent in her rendering of Max Bruch's violin concerto in C minor and was deservedly encored.

As regards the vocal portion of the concert, it is a matter of difficulty to say which was the best of the evening Arditi's Il Bacio" was sung with great nerve and spirit by Mrs. Jackson and the second portion "the call victorious" of the duet from Bellin's "I puritani" by M. Nabakoff and Mr. Chas Warner. M. Nabakoff's fine voice was also heard to advantage in his solo from Verdi's Otheilo" and Mr. Chas Warner received a well-deserved encore for his song "Mifonwy."

Judging by the large audiences the Simla charities showed benefit considerably. It is hoped that later on in the season Herr Buchner will find it possible to arrange another concert.

MRS, PANKHURST RELEASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.

Mrs. Pankhurst has been released.

KATHIAWAR FLOODS.

AT KUNDLA AND MAHUWA.

ABOUT 70 LIVES LOST.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

BHOWNAGAR, June 16.

Wednesday's rain in Kathiawar has caused immense damage to the districts in the vicinity of Palitana. From Kundla and Mahnwa, similar floods causing considerable loss of life and property have been reported. It is difficult to give the exact number of the people killed at Kundla but it is believed to be about twenty. The damage to property is estimated at about five lakhs of rupees. At Mahnwa about fifty people have been killed and the damage to property is estimated at four lakhs of rupees. At both these places, the inhabitants were taken by surprise in the midst of night by the appearance of the floods which were caused by the river Shetranje which flows from behind the Shetranje Hills of Palitana.

Enquiries made at Kundla show that within four hours on Wednesday night, that is from 8 p.m. up to midnight, the city received about eighteen inches of rain even after midnight and it is very difficult to state how much more rain fell as it was found impossible to measure it owing to the floods, which washed away a large number of cattle. All the buildings and shops near the shores have been washed away and that part of the city still presents the appearance of a small island. The railway line from Dhasa to Kundla has also been washed away and the Jira Road station building is no more in existance. It is also stated that the stationmaster of the Jira Road has been killed. A pressing appeal has been made for funds for the relief of the distressed (most of whome are very poor and are rendered homeless) by the inhabitants of Kundla and it is to be hoped that the appeal will meet with a satisfactory response.

300 HOUSES COLLAPSE.

At Mahnwa, too, rain was very heavy on Wednesday night and the signs of floods were first noticeable at Bhad road after 11 P. M. The buildings in that road, almost all of which are very frail, collapsed burying several people underneath. The flood waters then took their course towards "New Lapa," thence to "Valimai Chowk" and from there they rushed to "Khar Lapa." At all these three centres a large number of cattle was washed away and innumerable houses collapsed. From the "Khar Lapa" the waters took a turn towards the sea, which fortunately was not heavy at the time and the floods subsided within two hours and a half, but not before causing damage to the extent of over four lakhs of rupees. It is estimated that about three hundred houses have collapsed and about fifty people have been killed out of which thirty bodies have been received. Telegraphic communication was also cut off and about five hundred people have been rendered homeless.

Relief measures were promptly adopted by the Bhownagar Durbar authorities who rule over Mahnwa, and several charitably disposed inhabitants have been freely distributing corn, clothes etc. to the distressed. A kitchen has also been opened by the Mahnwa Mahajan to feed the homeless.

RELIEF FOR PALITANA.

The appeal for funds for relieving the distress of the sufferers in Palitana has so far met with a very satisfactory response and in Bombay several Jain institutens and merchants have subscribed largely to these funds and the amounts recovered will be remitted to Palitana. Mr. Khaitsey Khaisey, a Jain cotton merchant of Bombay, has now reached Palitana and is spending large sums of money to relieve the distress of the poor sufferers. He has arranged to give private help to those sufferers who might be averse to receive anything like charity.

BANK OF MADRAS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, June 17.

At a meeting of the directors of the Bank of Madras held yesterday evening, the rate of interest was reduced one per cent. The present rate is six per cent.

LORD WILLINGDON AT POONA.

THE CITY'S WELCOME.

THREE BIG SCHEMES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, June 17.

The Councillors of the Poona City Municipality headed by their President Sardar Nowroji Pudumjee, and the Vice-President, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, waited on His Excellency Lord Willingdon at the Council Hall to-day for the purpose of tendering him the City's welcome on his first official visit to Poona. His Excellency, who was accompanied by Mr. Gibson, Private Secretary, and an A.-D.-C., received the Councillors in the main Council Chamber. The Municipal address was read by Sardar Nowroji Pudumjee, and is as follows:—

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

May it Please Your Excellency,—We the President and the Members of the Poona City Municipality crave permission to approach Your Excellency with a sincere, cordial and most loyal expression of welcome on the occasion of Your Excellency's first visit to this ancient city of Poona, which has deservedly earned the position of the second capital of the Presidency. This City has enjoyed the distinction of being the seat of the Government of Bombay for more than four months and those the best months of the year and, consequently, it has always come in for a greater share of care on the part of the Government for its sanitation and its general well-being. To this care and the consequent generous help and sympathy of the Governmeat is due, to a very great extent, the substantial advance the City has made during the last fifty years; and we venture to hope that during Your Excellency's kind and sympathetic regime, it will continue to make further advance in many useful directions. Fortunately the plague seems to have spent up its force and the City has naturally begun to breathe more freely and easily and to entertain hopes of being able to devote its funds and care to schemes of sanitary and other important reforms.

CITY'S PRESSING NEEDS.

The Municipality is fully aware that one of the most pressing needs of the City is the improvement of its roads and we may be allowed to take this opportunity to assure Your Excellency that that matter is engaging our earnest attention. A cut-and-dried scheme to improve the roads is formulated by a special Sub-Committee appointed for that purpose and the Municipality has sanctioned this year a sum of Rs. 50,000 for carrying it out. It may be further stated that there is a scheme before the Municipality for opening up a new street through some of the most congested and important localities of the town and the attention of the Municipality is also engaged in finding ways and means to widen the main trunk road from Lakdipul to the Railway Station with the hope of giving facilities to some enterprising comapny, who would undertake to introduce a system of electric tramways through the City.

Your Excellency's distinguished predecessor Lord Sydenham enabled the City to undertake two of the most important reforms which the City sorely needed—viz., the introduction of a system of drainage and a system of water-supply. Both these reforms may be said to have now made a substantial progress. The liberal educational policy recently enunciated and the liberal grants portioned out to the Local Government and through them to Municipalities by the Imperial Government have enabled us to enhance the pay of the teachers and to spend more money on primary education.

THREE NEW SCHEMES.

We have under consideration three new schemes of reform which Your Excellency will pardon us for placing before you in this address of welcome.

The first and the most important of the three is what may be named the Poona City Extension Scheme. Visitations of plague have illustrated the truth contained in the old adage "Out of evil cometh good," and it may fairly be averred that the tendency evinced by some citizens of Poona to build houses beyond the western skirts of the City owes its origin to the depredations of the dire disease. People have begun to realize the evil of living in congested and insanitary localities and the Municipality therefore wishes to encourage the creation of a new and extensive suburb by acquiring large areas that are lying vacant beyond the western and the northern borders of the City, with the hope of parcelling them out for building purposes. It is also proposed to utilise a portion of this area for the laying out of a public park and providing the student-world with beautiful playgrounds. The realisation of such an ambitious, but very useful scheme depends to a very great extent upon the sympathy and the active co-operation of the Government and we venture to hope that we shall receive both from Your Excellency when the scheme is formally placed before Your Excellency's Government in due course.

The second scheme is the one about the proposed Bhambharda bridge. Considering that the bridge, when it comes into existence, will help the realisation of the City extension scheme, the Municipality has offered to contribute one lakh of rupees towards the cost of the bridge and it is hoped that the Government will make provision for the remaining amount in their next Budget, so that the bridge will be an accomplished fact at no distant date.

NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The third scheme which the Municipality hopes to formulate at an early date in a scheme for building about twelve school houses for some of its primary schools. Poona is one of the most important, if not the most important, educational centre in the Presidency. The Municipality has under its control no less than forty-three primary schools, but, we are sorry to confess, not one of them is located in a house specially built as a school house. All of them except three are located in private houses rented for the purpose. It is earnestly felt that attempts must be made to improve this state of things and the Municipality hopes soon to lay before Your Excellency's Government a scheme, which if carried out would, it is hoped, enable the Municipality to give suitable habitations to at least twelve of our primary schools.

The fame which has preceded Your Excellency assures us that the cause of local self-government will find in you a great friend and that Your Excellency's career will be distinguished by a substantial advance in the efficiency and extent of Municipal administration in the Presidency.

In conclusion, we must sincerely express our thanks for the kindness with which Your Excellency agreed to accept our humble address and most sincerely hope that, during Your Excellency's term of administration as Governor of this Presidency, our City will be looked upon by Your Excellency as your special care and will be enabled to record substantial progress in various directions.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

In reply His Excellency said:—

Mr. President, and members of the Poona Municipality,—I am deeply grateful to you for your most sincere, cordial and loyal expression of welcome on the occasion of my first official visit as His Majesty's representative to this ancient and historic city. Your kind words lead me to hope that the good feeling which has been constantly shown to me and the friendly encouragement which I have already received in other parts of this Presidency may be readily extended to me here by all classes and sections of the community.

THE PLAGUE.

I am delighted to hear from you that you feel convinced that the plague in this city has spent its force. May I, however, in this matter urge, you not to be weary in well-doing but by employing every means which medical science and good sanitation can provide, you with an endeavour to completely eradicate the ravages of this terrible disease from your midst. From your references in your address to what you have already accomplished for the advancement of your City and also to what you hope to accomplish in future, it is clear to me that your Municipality is administered by a body of gentlemen who are determined to secure progress and efficiency in every department of your local government. Let me assure you that it is a real satisfaction to me to feel that you appreciate the generous help and sympathy which my Government has extended to you in your work, and the help and sympathy which you may rely on in the future for all sound projects which have for their objects the health and well being of the people.

TRUE EDUCATION.

You inform me that you have at this moment three new schemes under consideration. I trust that by personal investigation I may shortly become more intimately acquainted with these important undertakings. I will merely to-day make one general observation with regard to them. Efficient education for the youth of every country is a matter of the deepest concern to all Governments and you can be assured of our sympathetic consideration in carrying out the excellent scheme contained in your address. But important as education of the brain is, I am one of those who have always felt that education of the body is an equally urgent necessity. I am therefore much interested to find that your proposals also seek to secure healthy homes and open spaces for your people which will insure their children being brought up vigorous in brain, strong and self-reliant in body, fitting themselves by work and healthy exercise to become useful and honourable citizens of your town.

Let me close, Mr. President, by thanking you once more sincerely for your welcome and let me assure you that while I can say from my heart that my life in this country hitherto has been happy indeed, it will be be happier far if I can feel in future that I may have assisted you to relieve suffering, to encourage prosperity and to secure happiness and contentment in this part of our great Empire.

SIR GUY WILSON.

FAREWELL DINNER BY INDIANS.

STRIKING SPEECH.

TRIBUTE TO INDIANS.

SUCCESS OF THE REFORMS.

ENGLAND'S REWARD.

[Associated Press.]

SIMLA, June 17.

The Indian community of Simla headed by Rajah Sir Harnam Singh entertained Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson at a farewell dinner this evening at the Grand Hotel which proved a unique function. There was a large and brilliant gathering of Europeans and Indians among whom were Sir Edward Maclagan, Mr. Syed Ali Imam, Sir William Vincent, Sir James DuBoulay, Justice Shahdin, Hon. Mr. J. H. Kerr, Malik Umar Hayat Khan, Mr. Walter Wood, Sirdar Daljit Singh, Nawab Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Messrs. Mozarul Haque, S. Sinha, Krishna Sahai, Nand Kissore Lall, Maharaj Kumar of Tikari, Lala Jallal, Lala Mohn Lall, Lala Harish Chandra, Messrs. Pir Bakh. Mir Mahammed Khan, Drs. Kedar Nath and Sohan Lall, Mr. M. Ganguli, Mr. Sultan Singh, Mr. Azizuddin, and Messrs. C. W. E. Cotton, F. W. Johnston, E. M. Cook, C. C. Garbett, Colonel Kendley I.M.S., and Black I. A., Captain Needhan I.M.S., Mr. J. Scott, Kunwar Maharaj Singh, Reverend C. F. Andrews, Mr. E. W. Baker, Kanwar Indrajit Singh, Sir Edward LeeFrench, Sir Henry Burt, and Mr. W. L. Dallas.

After the loyal toast was drunk Rajah Sir Harman Singh delivered the following speech.

SIR HARNAM SINGH'S EULOGY.

After the loyal toast Rajah Sir Harnam Singh in proposing the health of Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, said:

Gentlemen,—It is my pleasant duty this evening to propose the health of our distinguished guest, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson. The Indian community of Simla and I on their behalf, as one of the oldest residents here, feel it a great privilege to do honour to one who has spent the greater portion of his Indian career in this famous hill station. I do not propose to detain you with a long speech. That part of the programme must be reserved for our distinguished friend to whom the art of speaking confirmed by the experience of five Indian Budget Debates comes more naturally. I think that there are three aspects from which we appreciate Sir Guy's Indian career. First as Finance Member of the Executive Council; second, as Vice-President of the Imperial Legislative Council and, third as a personal friend. It is needless for me to expatiate on his work as Finance Member that can be gathered from the Budgets of recent years which will ever be associated with his name. Details of his work may be open to criticism (what is there in these days of newspapers and presses which is not freely criticised?) but it is safe to say that the salient features of his policy, viz., his successful efforts to secure autonomy is financial matters, his close scrutiny over public expenditure, his dislike of extravagance and withal his generous support of all schemes such as education and sanitation, which tend to the permanent progress of the country have met with general approval. As Vice-President of the Council he will long be remembered for his unfailing tact and urbanity, his progressive ideals and his profound belief in the future of the enlarged Councils. What more unique and striking tribute can there be to the success with which he held this high office than the unanimous appeal made to the Government by his non-official colleagues for an extension of the term of his office?

PERSONAL QUALITY.

Last but not least, I come to Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson's personal qualities of head and heart. Gentlemen, these are known to you all. Sir Guy has endeared himself to all who have come into contact with him by his courtesy, his broad-minded sympathy, his freedom from prejudice and, may I add, his unfailing good humour. Following a liberal policy and working for the best interests of this country, he has forged another link in the chain which unites India and England. It is men of this type whom we desire to welcome to our countrymen, who appreciate India's loyalty to the Crown and at the same time, recognising Great Briatin's duty towards us, sympathise with our ideals even though the path to attainment be long and weary, who believe in a progressive policy and who recognise that differences of creed and colour vanish before a common humanity. Gentlemen, it would be superfluous on my part to ask Sir Guy to remember India, for I know his heart will be always with us and that he will continue to serve India as sincerely in the future as he has done in the past. On behalf of you all, gentlemen, I wish him farewell and Godspeed. We part with him with great regret but we all trust that he may still enjoy many years of health and prosperity. (Loud cheers.)

DR. GHOSE'S MESSAGE.

Rajah Sir Harman Singh at the close of his speech read the following message from Dr. Rash Behari Ghose: "Most affectionate farewell to Sir Guy Wilson. Absent in body but present in spirit."

SIR G. F. WILSON'S SPEECH.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, in responding, said:—If anything could enhance the value of the honour done to me to-night it is the fact that the banquet to which you have invited me is presided over by my valued friend Sir Harnam Singh. Raja Sir Harnam Singh belongs to the ruling house of Kapurthala; he was a prominent member of the Imperial Legislative Council during Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty and was one of the foremost representatives of this country at the Coronation of His Majesty the late King Edward in London. He is one of the oldest residents of Simla, held equally in the highest esteem by his own community and ours. He prefers to live in retirement but those distinguished services which have been signalled by the bestowal of the K. C. I. E. by his Sovereign, we well know, would be readily renewed in time of stress or trouble for the welfare of England and of India.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—In my young days it was my privilege to know John Lawrence of the Punjab, or as he was when I knew him, Lord Lawrence, ex-Viceroy of India.

I remember his saying to me in his somewhat rough way: "The wise man in India never makes a speech; the man who makes a speech in India when he need not do so is a fool."

Although at that time India was to me but a geographical expression, and I never, in my wildest moments, then anticipated ever visiting India, much less holding office in India, Lord Lawrence's words impressed themselves upon my mind; and when I accepted my present appointment, I determined that nothing should induce me to make a speech during my tenure of office, except such speeches as I should be compelled to make in Council.

I have up to the present never spoken in this country outside the Council, and it was my hope and my intention to leave India without doing so. I find myself, however, in a position to-night which renders it incumbent upon me to break the rule which I had laid down for myself.

I look round this banqueting hall and I see Indians of nearly every caste, creed, rank and profession who have come from nearly every part of this great continent to do honour to one who has for the best part of five years endeavoured to do his duty by them; and it would ill become me if I did not endeavour to convey to you all, even though it be very inadequately, my feelings of profound, heartfelt gratitude for your kindness.

I cannot refrain from expressing my regret that so many of you should have been put to the great personal inconvenience entailed by travelling long journeys in hot weather to enable you to come to Simla to do me honour.

ENGLISHMEN AND INDIANS.

The kindness which you are showing me this evening is literally overwhelming, and I do not hesitate to admit that it has affected me to a degree which renders the task of speaking to-night even more difficult than it must of necessity be, Indeed, I hardly think I could have faced the duty of endeavouring to give adequate expression to my gratitude were it not for the fact that I fully appreciate that it is not the individual to whom you are doing honour, but rather the honest effort which has influenced me thoughout my Indina career, not only to identify myself with the aspirations of Indians, but to recognise the honest desire which influences them, to combine progress and the desire to share in the Government of their own country, with the most complete and absolute devotion to our common Sovereign and loyalty to the British Empire.

If I have been able, in the short time I have been with you, to impress upon you how earnestly I have hoped to succeed in making myself acquainted with the wishes and the aspirations of Indians; if I have succeeded in impressing upon you that my desire was to meet you with sympathy and understanding and in the spirit of helpfulness, it has been owing rather to the readiness of Indians to give me credit for good intentions than to any successful effort on my part to render them service.

Would that all Englishmen, official and unofficial, could be made to realise how truly Indians believe in the efficacy of good intentions; how ready they are to give credit for those intentions; how appreciative they are of sympathy; how responsive they are to affections, and how foreign it is to their nature to take undue advantage of that brotherly familiarity which between equals cannot be open to misinterpretation.

How true are the words of General Gordon who died at Khartoum: "To govern men there is but one way, and it is eternal truth. Get into their skins. Try to realize their feelings. That is the true secret of government."

It is not my wont to indulge in lengthy quotations, but I shall to-night quote extensively, indeed textually, from the utterances of that Viceroy and that Statesman who are connected with the grant to India of the first semblance of an assembly empowered to voice public opinion in this country and capable of so doing. I shall adopt the words of others who could speak with authority, not because it is admittedly better to read a good sermon than to preach a bad one, but because it is especially incumbent on me as a Member of the Government of India to be exceptionally circumspect lest any utterance of mine admit of being interpreted—or twisted—into even the semblance of a pronouncement of a fresh policy; or the enunciation of new administrative or executive principles.

A PRICELESS REWARD.

When I landed in India at the close of the year 1908 I was appalled by the task which lay before me. It was as complex as it was new to me. I found myself in a country with which I was totally unacquainted. My fellow-countrymen here were as much strangers to me as were the Indians, and I was brought in contact with a race as different from my own as it is possible for two races to be who spring from one common—the Aryan origin. The only thing which met me with which I had ever before been familiar was a large deficit in the budget.

I asked myself what hope could I entertain of succeeding in such a task—a task not indeed self-imposed, but undertaken with diffidence and only after having twice declined the proferred honour.

I asked myself the question "Can I hope to succeed?" and I answered myself "It is my duty to try," and I was supported by the conviction that if I did my very best I should at least be given credit for an earnest endeavour to acquit myself without discredit and possibly with advantage to those whom I had come to serve.

I have had a very hard life at home and abroad and my five years in India have been full of heavy work, of worry and of anxiety, but I have received and am taking away a priceless reward—the esteem and affection of all those Indians with whom I have been brought in contact.

"FORTITER ET FIDELITER."

From the first you all gave me a fair chance; from the first you gave me encouragement and support. No one can, I think, charge me with having either flattered you or feared you. I said to myself "I shall have to hold my own, to utter unpalatable truths, to add to Indian burdens and thereby to incur the odium of both my countrymen and my Indian fellow subjects." But I also said to myself "This Indian race seems just, it appears to be sympathetic, and I believe that it will realise that I mean well by them and by India. I shall work for India according to the motto of my family—*fortiter et fideliter*."

I have indeed reaped a full measure of the harvest of reward. I have learnt to love India whole-heartedly and equally I love Indians; and I should be guilty of the basest ingratitude were it otherwise.

When I look back on the state of the country as it was when I first came to it, and look upon it now when I am about to leave it, and when I realize the changes which have operated, the progress which has been made, and the marked influence which has been impressed upon the country by the reforms which came into being in 1909, I can hardly believe that the India which I leave is the same India which I found.

I do not propose to-night—it would be quite out of place for me to do so—to deal with the financial position of five years ago as compared with the financial position of to-day. I can only in passing express my thanks to Providence for the good monsoons and consequent bounteous harvests which have enabled me to provide for the expenditure needed for the good government and the development of this country; and I must add that if any success has attended my efforts in dealing with the finances entrusted to my care, it is largely owing to the reasonable, the considerate, and the absolutely fair treatment which I have received at the hands of my Indian colleagues in the Legislative Council.

THE CHANGES OF FIVE YEARS.

Great indeed are the changes which have taken place in that assembly since I first sat in it. Its evolution has been as startling as its success has been undeniable. The first time that I addressed the Council we numbered, I think, 21 members, of whom only 6 were Indians; and the like number only were present when I made my first speech in answer to the criticisms on my first budget. I remember the day well. It was on the 29th of March 1909, and the day was abnormally hot and close, even for that time of year in Calcutta. Partly owing to the heat, but largely no doubt owing to the wearisome effect of my first attempt at oratory, one by one every single member present went to sleep; and it is the simple truth that, after a while, I actually fell asleep myself in the course of the delivery of my statement.

I ask myself what would happen to my successor were he to allow himself, in the forthcoming session, to go to sleep when defending his budget? Some of my friends who sat in the last Council have gone but the incisive criticism of Mr. Gokhale, the torrential eloquence of the Pundit Malaviya, the emphatic utterance of Mr. Acharia, to say nothing of the journalistic thunder of Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee, would soon lead to a rude awakening.

When I look back upon the character of the old Council and consider the quality of the present Council, I am almost astonished that even the old name remains.

In wishing good-bye to the old dispensation, I used these words: "The reforms which have been decided upon and which will presumably become operative before this time next year will unquestionably vastly increase the labour and the difficulties of the Finance Member.

I do not fear the change.

Undoubtedly it will lead to increased and more searching criticism, but I believe that the criticism will be the outcome not of an intention to embarrass a public servant who is honestly trying to do his duty, but rather of a desire to help him to effect improvement.

I shall welcome criticism because I believe my critics will be actuated by the same impulse, the same desire, which will influence me—a common desire to improve the work of those who govern and the conditions of those who have to bear taxation."

1912.

In my words of welcome to the new dispensation, I said:

"I may confidently say that that forecast has been fully realised. It is not the time to sum up the influence which this Council has exercised on the general administration of India, or to estimate the services, which it has rendered alike to the rulers and to the ruled. But I can testify unhesitatingly to the power that the Council holds for good in directing attention to the finances of the country, in scrutinizing expenditure, and in advising the Government on the employment of the public funds. I have always found the criticisms of my non-official colleague temperate, suggestive and helpful. Unable though we may at times have been to accept their opinions at once, they have not been without their effect on our subsequent arrangements; and even where we wholly disagreed, they have shown us fresh points of view and warned us of probable dangers. It is no exaggeration to say that the free interchange of views which this Council stimulates has already become a powerful factor for good in the financial policy of India.

THE REFORMED COUNCIL.

Up to two years ago my connection with the Council was primarily financial. During the last two years, however, I have been very much more closely connected with the Council owing to the honour conferred on me by the Viceroy which has empowered me to preside at its deliberations as His Excellency's representative.

When presiding over any assembly, it is easier to note its character, to gauge the value of its work, and to appreciate the tone which pervades it, more fully than is possible during an active participation in the actual debating; and I think I can speak with some assurance, and that I may hold that my judgment of the Council is the outcome of greater experience of it than that of any one else in this country. I have no hesitation in saying that our Legislative Council bears the most favourable comparison with the best analogous assemblies in other countries, and I am well acquainted with many, and that it is immeasurably superior to the remainder. The eloquence of some of its members is of the highest order; the single minded desire to further the interests of the country is universal; and the determination to respect the rulings of the chair so as to maintain good order in the debate and uphold the honour and good name of the Council, is as conspicuous as it is successful.

Important classes among you—I quote Lord Morley— representing ideas that have been fostered and encouraged by British rule claim equality of citizenship and a greater share in legislation and government. The politic satisfaction of such a claim will strengthen, not impair, existing authority and power; and a marked step towards the satisfaction of that claim was taken when the decision was arrived at to confer on India the reformed Council.

"NOT IN VAIN HAS THE BREAD ETC."

By inviting the leaders of Indian public opinion to become fellow workers with us in British administration and by securing the representation of those important interests and communities which go to form the real strength of India, we have borne in mind, as Lord Morley has told us, the hopes held out to the people of India in Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858. And Lord Morley has added. "We have felt that the political atmosphere of a bureaucracy may become close and confined and that the admittance of air is beneficial to its health and strength." I defy any one to shew that the admittance of air has been otherwise than beneficial not only to the bureaucracy but also to the leaders of public opinion in this country. It was Lord Morley who expressed the belief that in the fellow service of British and Indian administrators under a supreme Government is the key to the future political happiness of this country. I may echo his words and say with him that it is in that belief that I have worked hard for India, and that I have worked hard to make the Legislative Council a success: and that when I see around me to-day the representatives of powerful communities and interests which are represented in that Council, and know that they are here to testify their appreciation of such poor service as I have been able to render, then indeed I feel that not in vain has the bread been cast upon the waters.

I can assuredly bear witness that England is reaping, and will continue to reap, her reward for the generous impulse which has conferred on India a reformed Council and has enabled Indians to voice their opinions with freedom and with authority.

THE FRUITS OF EDUCATION.

In 1909 and again in 1910 Lord Minto gave utterance to two weighty statements.

Indian affairs, he said, and the methods of Indian administration have never attracted more public attention in India and at home than at the present moment. The reasons for their doing so are not far to seek. The growth of education, which British rule has done so much to encourage, is bearing fruit. Important classes of the population are learning to realise their own position, to estimate for themselves their own intellectual capacities, and to compare their claims, for an equality of citizenship, with those of a ruling race, whilst the directing influences of political life at home are simultaneously in full accord with the advance of political thought in India.

We, the Government of India, cannot shut our eyes to the present conditions. The political atmosphere is full of change, questions are before us which we cannot afford to ignore, and which we must attempt to answer.

And he recognised that politically India is in a transition state; that new and just aspirations are springing up amongst its people, which the ruling power must be prepared not only to meet but to assist. A change is rapidly passing over the land, and we cannot afford to dally. And to my mind, he added, nothing would be more unfortunate for India than that the Government of India should fail to recognise the signs of the times.

What was true then is equally true now. You cannot set back the hands of the clock, and we should combine to ensure its keeping true time. You are not justified in forcing the pace; but neither should we be right in jamming back the regulator to the extreme point of slow. Let us not forget—

"With what a leaden and retarding weight
Does expectation load the wings of time."

It is incessantly being impressed upon me that a prolonged residence in the country is an essential condition to any knowledge of India. Doubtless in India as elsewhere intimacy with the inhabitants, photographical knowledge, and personal experience of the special conditions which prevail, present inestimable advantages, but after all human nature is human nature all the world over.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES.

It is the wider knowledge of the world rather than the restricted knowledge of India which I have so often found lacking in those who have to guide the destinies of this country. How completely a man who has never set foot on Indian soil can grasp the fundamental principles which govern some of our difficulties is well exemplified in Lord Morley. Would 30 years' residence in India have enabled him to express with greater accuracy or more precision the movement with which here we are so conversant and which he himself has defined as a living movement in the mind of the people, a movement for objects which we ourselves have taught them to think desirable objects, and he went on to say in that perfect English of which he is master, "Much of this movement arises from the fact that there is now a large body of educated Indians who have been fed, at our example and our instigation, upon some of the great teachers and masters of this country—Milton, Burke, Macaulay, Mill and Spencer. Surely it is a mistake in us not to realise that these masters should have mighty force and irresistible influence. Who can be surprised that educated Indians who read those high masters and teachers of ours are intoxicated with the ideas of freedom, nationality, self-government, that breathe the breath of life in those inspiring and illuminating pages? Who of us that had the privilege in the days of our youth, at college or at home, of turning over those golden chapters, and seeing that lustrous firmament dawn over youthful imaginations,—who of us can forget, shall I call it the intoxication and rapture, with which we strove to make friends with truth, knowledge, beauty, freedom? Then why should we be surprised that young Indians feel the same movement of mind, when they are made free of our own immortals."

You often hear people talk of the educated section of the people of India as a mere handful—an infinitesimal fraction. So they are in numbers; but it is fatally idle to say that this infinitesimal fraction does not count. This educated section is making and will make all the difference. That they would sharply criticise the British system of government has been long known. It was inevitable. There need be no surprise in the fact that they want a share in political influence, and want a share in the emoluments of administration.

AN OLD MAN'S COUNSEL.

But while I declare to you with all the emphasis at my command that these words once uttered, these pledges once made, by responsible Englishmen, are going to be kept, I must also ask you to grant me an old man's privilege while I say something in the way both of counsel and of encouragement to you in your present difficulties and perplexities difficulties which I appreciate with a deep and sincere sympathy.

My counsel is this. Do not condemn our English honesty and veracity if you find that we move very slowly forward towards the goal of your hopes. Do not mistake that slowness for want of faith. Do not suppose for a moment that we are going to be false to our word. It is not this which is taking place, however much at times it may wear that outward appearance. Believe me, it is simply the working out of our somewhat stolid English nature, which has made political caution a part of our very blood. We cannot change our nature any more than you can change yours. You are much quicker emotionally than we are; you are a very emotional people; you are in many respects also intellectually quicker. That is your nature and you may well be proud of it. But try to understand ours; for we also are proud of our nature. We do wish to be absolutely honourable in our conduct towards India. That is a part of our conception of an English gentleman. But you will always find us politically hesitating and almost overcautious. We test one step, time after time, before we take another; and even then we are not satisfied and fear we have been imprudent. That is our nature; it has become a kind of political creed with us, what the poet has caled.

Freedom slowly broadening down.
From precedent to precedent.

Now my counsel is this:—Do not be surprised at all this caution, but expect it from us and never look for anything else, or you will be disappointed.

A CONFESSION OF FAITH.

And I would add, if you will allow me as your friend and guest to-night, a word of personal explanation, a confession of my own faith about India. It is this:— If I were convinced, from my five crowded years of Indian experience, that this English political caution which is a part of our English nature were standing in the way of India's progress, then I should be a pessimist. But I am nothing of the kind. On the contrary, I believe that this very quality of English nature is promoting the progress of India and not retarding it. India, with its age long traditions and its stonehouses of treasures to be preserved for mankind at large, is not like a small South American Republic where a violent revolution is a kind of hot-weather relaxation. Stability and settlement in this country mean everythng. India, with all the memories of the pillage and rapine of the 18th century behind her, cannot afford to go back to a time of unsettlement and anarchy. Every year of settlement and peace is a year to the good; it makes for Indian unity, Indian solidarity and Indian prosperity; it affords a means by which India may give out her own great intellectual and spiritual treasures to the world. But let anarchy once come in; let hasty steps in government be taken which may lead to anarchy; let the present steady but slow progress be interrupted, and them no one can tell in this vast Continent whether the spark once kindled may not light a vast and awful conflagration. In India we are not dealing with an insignificant country where a false step or a hasty experiment may be easily rectified. We are dealing with one-fifth of the human race; and therefore, for the sake of the peace of mankind, for the sake of the prosperity of mankind, for the sake of the higher intellectual welfare of mankind we must move slowly; we must give no countenance to anything which will lead to anarchy or even to revolution; we must set our hopes wholly and solely on steady and ordered progress.

A BLESSING TO INDIA.

For this reason, therefore, I believe with all my heart that this quality of political circumspection in our rule, corresponding with our somewhat sluggish English temperament, is a blessing to India at the present time and not a curse. I know how galling it must be at times to some of the finest emotional instincts in Indian nature,

(*Continued on page 9*).

SIR GUY WILSON.

(*Continued from page 8*).

instincts, which I admire, but I would ask you to take long views instead of short views. By all means urge us on when we go too slow; by all means criticise us in the freest friendly spirit in Council and in the Public Press; but never distrust us; never lose confidence; above all never despond. I do not ask you not be optimistic but I do ask you not to be pessimistic; I do ask you to have a steady confidence in our rule based on a steady belief in our honour. We shall not in the long run disappoint you; only you must give us time; help us to the uttermost in preserving and conserving the forces of stability and order; help us to keep firm the bases of law and authority on which in the end all constitutional government must rest; help us to make clear to young and ardent spirits which are the hope of a great people that we are moving towards a high and worthy goal—a goal which will include all that is greatest and best in India's past; help us to do this, and keep your own confidence unshaken and immoveable, and you will be te truest benefactors of your country.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

We are face to face in India with a situation which is novel and which may be embarrassing; but I cannot account it dangerous. It will become so only if it be handled intemerately.

It has come upon both rulers and ruled with startling suddenness. The former must not resent; the latter need not exult.

We will have to resort to the more difficult arts of persuasion and conciliation, in the place of the easier methods of autocracy; and you will have to remember that if you have qualified for government it is to us that you owe your training.

Difficulties beset your path and ours, but I have no fear for the future. I have complete confidence in the progress of this great country; in the regeneration of the Indian people. I have confidence absolute and illimitable, in what is even dearer to my heart; in the good will between your race and mine; in the mutual respect and affection between English and Indians.

It was your King Emperor himself who brought you a message of sympathy and of hope.

The atmosphere has changed from dark and sullen to hopeful. Let East and West combine to allow naught to overcloud that promising sky.

CONCLUSION.

We are going through a period of transition, and such a time carried with it a heavy load of anxiety. The burden will lie heavily on my Colleagues of the great Civil Service, to whom modern India owes its very existence. I know full well how heavy that burden can be.

But to him who is called upon to share in the government of this country I say, take to heart as I have done, the words of the Psalmist:

"He that hath clean hands and a pure heart, who hath not lifted up his soul into vanity; nor sworn deceitfully."

"He shall receive the blessing from the Lord and righteousness from the God of his salvation."

To my fellow Indian subjects I say be of good cheer, the Government of India is the heritage of no bureaucracy; it is the heritage of English statesmanship and the heart of England is sound on this great question of Indian progress. Have confidence in the assurance given you by the Viceroy, whom your King Emperor has appointed to rule this country, in almost the first words he spoke when he rose from a bed of suffering and of sorrow; no nobler words ever fell from human lips.

"I will pursue without faltering the same policy in the future as during the past two years, and I will not waver a hair's breadth from that course."

"My faith in India, its future, and its people remains unshaken." Answer him. "We abide in your faith; we know you will not fail us."

Let both races repeat in unison the prayer of our late King Emperor:

May divine protection and favour strengthen the wisdom and mutual good will that are needed for the achievement of a task as glorious as was ever committed to rules and subjects in any State or Empire of recorded time."

As for myself; it but remains for me to give expression to one all-inspiring aspiration—May India, the India that I love, become a land, in the words of Rabindranath Tagore:

"Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high;
Where knowledge is free;
Where the world has not been broken up into fragments by narrow domestic walls;
Where words come out from the depth of truth;
Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection;
Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way into the dreary desert sand of dead habit;
Where the mind is led forward by Thee into ever-widening thought and action—
Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let this country awake."

STEAMER GALLIA.

ON WAY TO GOPNA TH.

FRESH SUPPLY OF COAL AND PROVISIONS.

[Associated Press.]

BHAVNAGAR, June 17.

Messrs. James Mackintosh & Co.'s steamer Gallia which sailed from Bombay on the 5th instant for Bhavnagar has not arrived as yet though the steamer Poonani which sailed later than the Gallia for Bhavnagar has. She did not see her on her way. This information put the public into a state of great anxiety about her safe arrival. She was disabled to proceed further owing to some accident in her engine. The Company's Agent received a message last Sunday of her having safely anchored at Jafrabad. At present she is slowly proceeding towards Bhavnagar.

Steamer Viraca which arrived here yesterday from Rangoon met Gallia on her way towards Gopnath and found her to be short of coal and provision which was supplied by the Bhavnagar State. The Buncars sailed last night with 100 bags of coal and ample supply of provisions. Now she is expected to arrive here safe shortly.

ARMY VETERINARY SCHOOLS.

REVISED COURSE OF STUDIES.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 17.

Sanction has been received to the reconstitution of the classes held at the Army Veterinary schools, Poona and Amballa.

The curriculum has been considerably altered and the period of duration of the classes, of which there will be 5 at each school, will now be of 6 weeks only.

Instructon in horse mastership and first aid treatment will in future be compulsory for all British service and Indian Army Officers of Mounted Branches including the supply and transport corps no fees being charged and no restriction imposed as to the length of service. This instruction will also be given to Indian officers of Cavalry Regiments, to non-commissioned Officers of both British and Indian Cavalry Regiments, to a certain number of forage artificers of mounted units and to selected men of British Infantry Regiments and non-commissioned Officers of the Supply and Transport corps. No alternation will, however, be made in the arrangements in force at the Cavalry school, Saugor.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision of five additional powder vans for the North Western Railway during 1914-1915.

TORRENTIAL RAIN.

(From a Correspondent.)

KUNDLA, June 17.

On the 11th instant it rained here the whole day but during the first eight hours of the night it rained in torrents making 20 inches during that period. The river Navli, running between the towns of Savar and Kundla, ordinarily a boon to the people of both the towns, being a perennial stream and forming its market place, overflowed its banks and the flood carried away houses and shops on either banks with an enormous loss to property and five human lives.

A similar calamity has, during the same hours, befallen Mahuva the second city in the State. Our kind Maharaja Saheb, on being aware of our misfortune and in spite of the impassable state of the roads, as the railway line breached here and there, came here this morning via Talaja and Mahuva, first to our assistance before the higher officers of the State. The people appreciated his kindness, more so when they heard that he had to make 20 miles on foot in knee-deep mire. We learn that the Diwan-saheb and other officers are coming later on.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

[Associated Press.]

SIMLA, June 17.

The Arabian Sea current has almost ceased to give rain and there has been a decrease in the activity of the Bay current. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal and the West Coast and local in Rajputana. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Bihar and Punjab.

The principal amounts are:—Victoria Point six inches; Mergui and Moulmein one and half; Tavoy, Bassein and Diamond Island two; Dibrugarh one and half; Dhubri, Chittagong and Berhampore one; Darjeeling three; Jessore, Burdwan and Jalpaiguri one and half; Purnea two; Mangalore one.

Forecast:—Decrease in rainfall in the Northeast of India, except on the coast and increase in thunderstorms in the northwest of India.

MADRAS RAILWAY.

FURTHER TROUBLE BREWING.

[Associated Press.]

MADRAS, June 17.

Mr. Engleken was the principal speaker at a meeting of the General Committee of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. The meeting was not open to the press but it is learnt that the advisibility of announcing another strike on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway was discussed in view of the non-employment of the locked-out man. Mr. Engleken said, that he was in a position to assure the men that they could count upon the sympathy of their fellow-workers on all foreign-Railways in India and Burma. He was in constant communication with Mr. Rogers and was awaiting final instruction from him to declare another strike on an entirely different system. The speaker also referred to several cases of assault committed by the railway officials on the men on strike which he said are now in the hands of the Society's Solicitors Messrs. Short Bews and Co.

A DEPUTATION TO THE GOVERNOR.

MADRAS, June 17.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants this morning, it was announced that His Excellency the Governor of Madras has expressed his willingness to receive a deputation of the men's representatives in connection with the grievances existing among the employees of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. The deputation leaves to-night for Octacamund.

DISMISSED MEN'S GRIEVANCES.

A. S. R. S.' REPRESENTATIONS TO AGENT.

[Associated Press.]

MADRAS, June 17.

The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants has addressed the Agent of the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway informing him of the great hardship the dismissed men are undergoing owing to the railway company not permitting them to be re-entertained and warning him of another impending strike, to avoid which the Agent is asked to meet and discuss the grievances of the men with their representatives, none of whom need be officials of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants.

A MEETING AT PERAMBORE.

The trustees of the Society held a meeting yesterday at Perambore. There was a large gathering present of strikers and non-strikers. Mr. Wallace, Travelling Secretary Rajahmundry, and the Travelling Secretary of Gooty were also there. Mr. Yardley presided. With reference to the payment of "Strike money" the Chairman said that owing to the pressure of heavy work and the money not having yet been received, though they had a telegraphic intelligence from the General Secretary to the effect that the money had been remitted, the payment had to be deferred. He said that some of the trustees of the Society were leaving to-night for Ootacamund to interview H. E. the Governor of Madras, and as soon as they returned the "Strike money" would be paid in full. He asked the men to fight for their rights and remain true to their Society and their General Secretary.

DERAILMENT ON B. N. R.

DAMAGE TO ROLLING STOCK.

[Associated Press.]

PURI, June 17.

The District Traffic Superintendent of the B. N. Railway wires:—A serious derailment occurred at 6-30 p.m. on the 16th instant in Puri station during shunting operations resulting in considerable damage to stock and the line was also damaged. The derailment occurred at the outermost points in consequence of which 9 Down Passenger Train was unable to leave the station and had to be cancelled. The train was unable to enter the station and can only come as far as the outermost permits. It is expected that the line will be cleared in about eight hours. No injury to persons is reported.

LATER.

The line has been cleared and repaired to-day at 7 a.m.

STRIKE SEQUEL.

END OF POLICE COURT CASE.

ALL ACCUSED SENT TO JAIL.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Mr. Frank Olivera, second Presidency Magistrate, delivered decision in the case in which sub-Inspector Kekebad Mody of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Police charged (1) Bahadur Jora Khodabux, (2) Surfaraj Khan Jerawar Khan, (3) Syed Hussein (4) Ismail Mahomed (5) Mahomed Daumia (6) Gokal Dewal and (7) Mangal Malhari the first six being firemen and the seventh a call-boy, in the employ of the B. B. & C. I Ry. with being members of an unlawful assembly and with rioting at the Elphinstone Road Station on the 1st instant. Inspector R. R. Mirzar of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police conducted the prosecution, Mr. N. N. Saher and Mr. Chhatrapati, pleaders defended the accused.

His Worship, in the course of his judgement, said that from the evidence of Kaikhusro Cursetji and R. Menezes, the Court was satisfied that when those persons and Nadirshah went to the Elphinstone Road Station they left their engines for fear of being molested by the strikers and tried to take shelter on a G. I. P. Railway engine. They were followed by some of the strikers. The seventh accused caught Menezis by the leg as the latter was getting up that engine and endevoured to pull him down but Menezis fling a kick at him and succeeded in climbing the engine. The sixth accused then got on the engine from the other side and attempted to strike Menezis, first with a stick and then with a shovel but was prevented from doing so by Nadirshah. The sixth accused aided by the first, and seventh thereafter pulled Menezis off the engine and the second accused struck him with an umbrella on his back. The defence of the first, second, thir sixth and seventh was that they were not present and knew nothing about what took place at the Elphinstone Road Station on the day in question. The accused Nos. 3, 6, and 7 had called no witnesses, but the first and second accused had called evidence to prove an "alibi" but his Worship could not regard it as independent and reliable. His Worship was satisfied on the evidence that the fourth and fifth accused attended the meeting of strikers that morning. They were seen by driver Rustomji Bapuji among the firemen on the Elphinstone Road Station platform. Hence they could not have been far from where the engine was pulled up. Next to the engine was the brake-van and the brakesman Narayan had identified them as among those who took part in smashing the windows and glass and disconnecting the vaccum brake. There could therefore be no doubt that those accused were on the platform for a purpose common with the other strikers, namely, by criminal force and show of criminal force to compel firemen who had not joined the strike, to desist from working and thus to dislocate traffic, as by that means they hoped to force the hands of those in authority to yield to their demands.

His Worship further said it was clear that in the prosecution of two common objects the train was stopped, hurts caused to the firemen Ameerkhan and Menezis and a certain amount of mischief done to the brake-van. his Worship convicted all the accused of rioting. To his Worship's mind the first three and the sixth accused took a more prominent part and therefore he sentenced them to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment each. The fourth and fifth and the seventh accused were sentenced to undergo three weeks rigorous imprisonment each.

BEPIN PAL SUED.

DISPUTE OVER PRINTING CHARGES.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, June 17.

In the Small Cause Court, the proprietor of the Lakshmi Printing Press of Sukeas Street has brought a suit against Mr. Bepin Chander Pal for the recovery of Rs. 416, being the cost of the printing of the "Hindu Review" and other works, and Mr. B. C. Pal has filed a counter-suit against the press for damages for Rs. 1,050 for non-delivery of the printed copies of the March issue of the "Hindu Review," of which Mr. Pal is the editor.

In the Court of the Chief Judge, on Monday the proprietor of Lakshmi Press entered appearance against the counter-suit. The defence in Mr. Pal's case against the press is that they were justified in their action, as Mr. Pal is alleged to have failed to pay for the work done by them. The hearing of the case has been fixed for 20th instant.

CHILDREN'S DAY.

A DAY OF REJOICING.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 17.

The final preparations are now being made all over India to celebrate the Viceroy's Birthday on June 20th by a children's festival. The success of the great undertaking which has called forth such enthusiasm is assured if only the weather is propitious and the signs for this, too, are on the whole favourable. The action taken on her own initiative by Lady Hardinge in appealing to the affectionate loyalty of the Indian Empire has met with a wonderful response from every Province and State.

A doubt was expressed originally whether the immense village population could be reached within the time during which the preparations had to be made, but this fact has on the whole proved without foundation. Over large areas of the country the villages will celebrate the day equally with the towns. The arrangements for so vast a festival have been left entirely to local initiative and local effort. No detailed advice or instruction has been given and there will be considerable variation with regard to the way in which Her Excellency's wish for the children's happiness is carried out. Nevertheless, from letters received from the different provinces, it may be gathered that the general programme will be as follows:—

In the early morning prayers will be offered on behalf of the Viceroy and thanksgiving made for his recovery. Either at that time or on the previous day a message will be sent to His Excellency wishing him God's blessing and prosperity on his birthday and through the coming year. Then in the cool of the evening the children's festival will take place. Sweetmeats will be distributed first of all to each child in turn and then there will be various kinds of *tamashas* such as children love. Towards the close for the evening songs and recitations will be given in the many vernaculars by the children themselves.

These have already been composed for the occasion and a collection of them would make a deeply interesting study. The story of Savitri, whose devotion to her husband rescued him from death, appears to be one of the favourite themes among the Hindu poets. Lady Hardinge's devotion to her husband during the anxious months of suffering at the beginning of the year is likened to that of Savitri in the North, especially among the Arya community. The word Rajrishi is freely used by the poets to express the high ideal of trust and confidence in his people which the Viceroy maintained after the terrible outrage at Delhi. Similar examples and phrases taken from classical themes are employed. There can be no question that the popular imagination has been stirred by the human emotional aspect of the events of the past months and this is finding expression both in music and song.

Among the suffering children of India the joy will be the greatest of all, for they have been the special recipients of Lady Hardinge's kindness. She has sent to them in touching terms the message of her own affection and from the beds of pain of which she spoke in her original letter and from the orphanages throughout the land and from the children of the depressed classes to whom her affection has gone out in such abundant measure.

From these and from the poor leper children of this vast Continent, and from many other suffering communities throughout the land, joyful messages of greeting will be sent back to the "mother." For that is the name dearest to India and most expressive of Indian feeling for her, who has remembered them one and all amid her sufferings and anxiety and has asked them now to share her thankfulness and joy.

LADY HARDINGE'S MESSAGE.

SIMLA, June 17.

The following is the text of H. E. Lady Hardinge's message to the suffering children: "My dear children,—I wish to send you a message of affection, and sympathy and to wish you every happiness on the Viceroy's birthday. I feel for you very much indeed in all the sufferings you are called upon to bear, and hope that the little gift which I am sending to you may bring you pleasure. Many of you to whom my gift comes are orphans and I who am a mother, feel specially for you who are motherless or fatherless. There are also those who are in great poverty and affliction and I would wish to send to each one of you a message of comfort on this day of general rejoicing.—

BOMBAY TEACHERS' MEETING.

A meeting of the teachers, male and female, of the primary and secondary schools for boys and girls of Bombay, was held yesterday in the hall of the Prarthana Samaj Hall, to receive instruction about celebrating the Children's Day on 20th June, the birthday of the Viceroy, in honour of His Excellency's recovery from the injuries of the Delhi bomb. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Bombay Committee for the celebration of the day.

The proceedings opened with a Gujadral High School, was voted to the chair on the proposal of Mr. Masani, seconded by Mr. Devdhar.

The proceeding opened with a Gujarati song by Hindu and Parsi girls which has been composed by Mr. G. K. Delvadakar to be sung on 20th June.

Mr. Devadhar then addressed the meeting in Marathi and spoke at considerable length about the programme to be gone tarough on the day. Mr. Devadhar said that the school house should be decorated, chiefly by the boys and girls. A meeting should be held in the hall of the school and the special songs composed for the occasion should be sung. The headmaster or the headmistress should then address the children, dwelling on the significance of the day and the boons conferred by the British Administration on India and the services rendered by His Excellency to our country. Sweets should then be distributed and some sport should be gone through in the evening. Every boy and girl would be presented with a card bearing the photographs of Their Excellencies. Mr. Devadhar said that the number of children would be from 55,000 to 60,000 representing 420 schools.

Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas, Mr. Bhaiji, and Mr. Savage then addressed the meeting, giving similar instructions, in Gujarati, Urdu and English respectively.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair and Mr. Devdhar.

POLICE OFFICER'S PERJURY.

REMARKABLE CALCUTTA CASE.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 17.

In the course of his judgment in the head-constable's case, Mr. Keays said: "In this case the accused who is a head-constable is charged with committing perjury on January 29th last by swearing that he was positive that a man named Aklu Kurim who was being tried before Mr. Chatterji, Fifth Presidency Magistrate, was Aklu Kurim, who had been convicted in his presence on a charge of theft at Alipore on April 17th last. It appears that in the trial of Aklu Kurim his finger impression was sent in the ordinary way to the Finger Impression Bureau for the purpose of ascertaining whether he had been previously convicted. But the bureau reported that his finger impression could not be traced.

The Court Inspector then informed the magistrate that he was prepared to prove that the man had been previously convicted at Alipore.

The accused was then put into the box and swore positively as regards the identity of Aklu Kurim who had been convicted in the previous April. The magistrate, though he had not been previously convicted and without doing anything further, then and there sentenced Aklu Kurim to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment under sections 380 and 75 I. P. Code, the last section being the section under which an enhanced punishment is inflicted. The theft of which Aklu was convicted before Mr. Chatterji was of a most trivial nature and for which Mr. Chatterji, had there been no previous convictions standing to the accused's discredit, would have inflicted a month's rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Chatterji in his judgment complimented his Court Inspector on his acumen for discovering the previous conviction and ordered that the matter be brought to the notice of the Deputy Commission of police. This was done and the Deputy Commissioner communicated with the Finger Impression Bureau asking why the previous conviction had not been traced. Enquiries were made and it was descovered that the two Aklu Kurims were different persons and judging from the descriptive roll were obviously different and the most casual reference to the descriptive roll would have shown the difference. They differed in height by two inches and in colour and age and both had distinctive scars and, of course, their Finger Impression were absolutely distinct.

Mr. Chatterjee when giving evidence said he had had a number of cases where the accused persons could not be traced by their Finger Impressions but has been proved to be old offenders by calling identifying officers as was done in the present case, and he said in none of these cases had the precaution been taken of having their Finger Impressions compared with those of persons who had been previously convicted. I can only say that the procedure is most disquieting. The accused swore he was sure Aklu Kurim was the same Aklu Kurim who had been convicted in his presence at Alipore because the Court Inspector told him he must be the same man as his father's name was the same. He says that as a matter of fact he only had a slight recollection of the other Aklu Kurim. His statement amounts to a plea of guilty. I cannot agree with the defence that accused is very little to blame. It is true that so far as one knows he obtained no benefit from his identifying Aklu Kurim and that it may have been done merely to oblige the Court Inspector. I do not think these matters should affect one. It is necessary in the interest of public justice that I should pass such a sentence that will deter police officers in future from swearing to a fact as within their certain knowledge when in fact it is merely within the region of the "may be", particularly when that swearing involves a fellow being in a long term of imprisonment as in the present case.

MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

LEVY OF INCOME TAX.

RESOLUTION CARRIED BY A SWEEPING MAJORITY.

(From our Correspondent.)

MYSORE, June 17.

At yesterday's sitting of the Economic Conference with Dewan Visvesia Raya C. I. E. as president, Dewan Bahadur Puttanna Chetty, retired Senior Councillor and Honorary President of the Bangalore City Municipality, moved for the imposition of income tax to meet the various items of expenditure.

In an admirable speech he justified the levy of income-tax and remarked:—"We should consider ourselves fortunate indeed to have escaped the tax for 30 years. The ordinary State expenditure has been exceeding its ordinary revenue and the deficit has been made good by drawing upon extraordinary sources of income such as accruing from the gold mines and the Kauvery Power, which are of a temporary nature. Fresh sources of revenue have to be found out. The agriculturists and the poorer classes who form the bulk of the population contribute largely to the State revenues. Those who are better off do not pay any direct tax. The artisans and the labourers contribute to the Excise revenue and pay Mohatarfa. The Government servants, lawyers merchants, contractors and capitalist are immune from taxation. The agriculturists and the poorer classes think that the moneyed classes enjoy special favour by being exempted from taxation. The burden of taxation should be shared proportionately." He pointed out the reasonableness and the equity of the tax and concluded by appealing to the honour and the glory of the well-to-do classes to come forward in a spirit of self sacrifice to pay their quota towards the good Government and improvement of the State.

There was a slight opposition but the Dewan appealed to the members' patriotic feelings. A heated discussion ensued and the resolution carried by a sweeping majority.

The minimum taxable income is Rs. 1,000 per year the rate being 4 pies per rupee up to Rs. 3,000 and 5 pies on larger incomes with abatement of Rs. 500 within Rs. 2,000. The conference continues.

DEATH OF A CALCUTTA GUNNY BROKER.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, June 17.

News was received in Calcutta today of the death under painful circumstances of Mr. McIntyre, a Calcutta gunny broker, who died at sea on Sunday, having fallen overboard from the mail steamer Arabia within a few hours' sail from Bombay. Kanwar Indrajit Singh.

A short wireless message was received yesterday stating that he fell overboard on Sunday last without giving any details and in the absence of any information on the point it is conjectured that the deceased's death was the result of an accident in bad weather.

Mr. McIntyre was a popular cricketer and had been connected with the firm of Messrs. King Brothers, gunny brokers, and was held in high esteem.

FURTHER STRIKE AT LOAPADAN.

[Associated Press.]

RANGOON, June 17.

The result of the ultimatum of the Agent of the Burma Railways was that all the Anglo Indian and Indian firemen that went out on Sunday morning went back to work. Things assumed their normal condition.

On the other hand a telegram from Loapaden received at 2-30 a.m. stated that No. 11 mixed goods train which left Rangoon for Prome on Monday at 3-30 p.m. had been detained 40 minutes there in consequence. No. 7 up mail from Rangoon to Prome which left at 9-15 p.m. on Monday night faired better and was only detained ten minutes. No. 8 down train from Prome for Rangoon was detained 15 minutes at Loapadan but made up the time en route and arrived in Rangoon in time. Down mail from Prome for Rangoon was detained two hours and 5 p.m.

At the railway offices here nothing of the strike was known beyond the fact that Indian firemen and yard staff at Loapadan had struck work on Monday night.

Mr. Phillips, Locomotive Superintendent, left to-day with firemen and cleaners but until they arrive dislocation of traffic will be felt to a certain extent.

There were rumours of strike at Loungom also but nothing definite is known up to this afternoon.

SPORTING NEWS

POLO CUP.

RECEIPTS AMOUNT TO £40,200.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NEW YORK, June 17.

Receipts from the two International Polo matches amount to £40,200 sterling. The American Association's net profit is £35,000.

BERESFORD POLO TOURNAMENT.

FINAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 17.

The final game game in the Beresford Polo tournament was played off this afternoon between the Viceroy's and the Commander-in-Chief's staffs ended in a very convincing victory for Lord Hardinge's staff.

Lord and Lady Hardinge also Sir O'More and Lady Creagh were present the ground played fairly well there was some slipping about among the ponies but there were fortunately no falls and another feature of the game was that there was not a single penalty incurred during whole of the play the Viceroy's staff played a grand game and they were very strong both in attack and defence and nearly all throught held the Snowdon team on the defensive stop.

At the conclusion of game lady Harding presented the cup and four small cups to the winners.

The following was the constitution of teams.

H. E. Viceroy's Staff-Capts Benson, Astor, Tod and Atinson, back.

H. E. Commander-in-Chief's staff-Capts Creach, Henderson, Stephens and Gladstone, back.

The umpires were:—

Capt. D. Wilson and Mr. J. Nethersole. The game resulted in a decisive victorys for the Viceroy's staff by twenty goals to ten.

The Viceroy's Staff.

F. A. INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR NEXT SEASON.

A meeting of the F. A. International Selection Committee was held during the mail week at the offices, Mr. C. Crump, vice-president, in the chair.

As the original date, January 10, clashes with the First Round of the F. A. Cup Competition proper, it was decided to ask the Scottish F. A. to agree to Saturday, January 24, as the date for the Amateur International, England v. Scotland, is to be played in England.

The Irish Association desired the date of their Amateur International to be brought forward, but it was decided that the date suggested was not suitable, and they adhere to take the original date, November 8 next.

The F. A. representatives were empowered to arrange at the forthcoming annual conference of the F. I.F. A. in Copenhagen for a visit to Northern Europe in May or June next year. Two Amateur International matches will be played in Christiana v. Norway in connection with the Centenary Exhibition there, and matches with Denmark in Copenhagen and Sweden at Stockholm or Gottenburg, perhaps both.

The delegates were also authorised to meet the request of Hunbary, who desire to play the full strength of England next May, and to make the necessary arrangements as to date.

Mr. Gilbert Thomas whose revival of the Byronic mode created such a sensation lately, will in the June Number of The Book Monthly discourse on "The Public and Poetry" and among other articles will be included one on "The Essential She." "The Humour O' T," A sheaf of Fresh Stories from the Public Library, while a budget of summer talk about books will form the usual opening feature.

The author of "When it was Dark" announces a new volume which will be issued shortly by The House of Cassell, no less than a literary treatment of the Hebrew as a force in modern political and social life. "Not in Israel" which is the litlte of his new novel, should evoke some discussion.

BARISAL CONSPIRACY.

HIGH COURT PETITIONED FOR TRANSFER.

PARDON FOR APPROVERS.

(Specially Reported for the "Chronicle.")

BARISAL, June 17.

Mr. Nelson, Additional Magistrate, who has been specially appointed to try the Conspiracy Case, took his seat on the Bench at 1-35 p.m. in the afternoon. The court room is not a large one—about ten by twenty cubits. Its walls, both on east and west are dangerously cracked. All the accused were brought hand-cuffed in hackney carriages in charge of Gurkha and civil police. The court room was crowded with police officers and men, while a large crowd composed mostly of young men thronged the verandah and road.

Before the proceedings commenced Mr. N. Gupta, Counsel for the Crown, informed the Court that only twenty-one of the accused were present in the Court. One of the pleaders for the accused brought to the notice of the Magistrate that there was no accommodation in the court room for the relations of the accused. Mr. Nelson asked whether all the pleaders present in the court appeared for the accused and being told that they did not all represent the accused, he said that from to-morrow he would see that the relations of the accused would be accomodated in the Court.

ACCUSED'S PETITION.

After forty minutes it was announced that all the accused had been brought. Both the approvers were kept outside the dock, guarded by Gurkhas. Out of forty-four accused, five were not present. Proceedings commenced at 2-15 p.m. when Mr. S. C. Chaterjee, pleader on behalf of the accused filed a petition intimating that they would move the High Court for transferring the case to Dacca. It was urged that, as disclosed by petition of the complaint, the materials on which the prosecution had been based were alleged to have been discovered upon some searches in the town of Dacca, that a view of the locality where searches took place would be necessary, that out of forty-four accused against whom the sanction had been obtained, only fourteen belong to Backergunj, sixteen to Dacca, four to Noakhali, three to Tipparah, three to Chittagong, one to Jessore, one to Mymensingh, one to Faridpur and the home of the remaining one was untraced. Under those circumstances there is no special reason why the trial should take place at Barisal in preference to Dacca. Pleader further urged that while the prosecution has availed of lawyers brought from Calcutta and other mofussil bar, the petitioners are too poor to be able to procure services of any lawyer from Calcutta or any mofussil town to conduct the defence. Petitioners find that on account of the exorbitant fees demanded in this case by the senior pleaders at Barisal, which the petitioners can ill afford to pay, only certain junior members of the local bar could be engaged by them. Moreover Barisal is a very inconvenient place for lodging accommodation of friends and relations of the accused, who have come from outside to look after the case. The majority of witnesses for the defence will come from outside Barisal and it will be almost impossible for the petitioners to avail themselves of their evidence on account of the difficulty of accommodation. The petition further states that it seems to be the general idea at Barisal that local Government officials will look with disfavour upon the conduct of any one who will accommodate in their house any pleaders, witnesses, friends and relations of the accused. It was further urged that Barisal jail had been found unsuitable for accommodating such a large number of undertrial political prisoners, inasmuch as there is no space to have daily walks; that the room in which accused have been accommodated is exposed to wind and rain; that diet regulations of the Barisal jail appears to be different from those prevailing in central jails, and that if any of the petitioners fall ill there will be no suitable accommodation for holding enquiry or trial inside the jail premises as was done in the Dacca Conspiracy trial.

QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

Referring to the petition filed by the defence Mr. Gupta, counsel for prosecution, remarked that on the last occasion the defence objected to adjournment as the accused were in custody for a long time. The defence pleader replied that he did not want any adjournment, his object was only to give notice to the other side and inform the court about it.

Mr. Gupta: What I wanted to do was to give an idea of the case today but under the circumstances I do not want to waste four days. I want it noted that this application is made by a pleader of the Dacca bar who does not want an adjournment.

The magistrate noted the petition and asked Mr. Gupta to proceed with the case. Mr. Gupta then made a fresh complaint on behalf of one of the accused.

Superintendent, H. Coates, was then sworn. He deposed that on the 12th May in his complaint he stated the accused Nibaran Chunder Ker was the brother of the accused Chundi Churn Ker. He now came to know that they were cousins and not brothers.

APPROVERS PARDONED.

Mr. Gupta then made another petition asking the Magistrate to offer pardon to two of the approvers, Girindra Mohun Das and Rajani Datta Das. One of them had thrown much light on the Dacca and the other witness giving direct evidence to the working of the society. As there was no other business giving direct evidence to the working of the society, counsel prayed that approves might be granted pardon provided they made full disclosures.

Approvers were then offered pardon.

Mr. Gupta in opening the case proposed to place before the Court certain outstanding facts in order to follow the evidence. He then read Sections 121 and 121A and passages from the decisions of the Chief Justice in the Alipore Bomb Case, at the Howrah Gang Case and of Mr. Justice Mukerjee in the Dacca Conspiracy Case, showing that there need not be a direct meeting to carry on the design and that for the purposes of waging war against the King nothing short of an attack on Fort William could come under the law. Counsel then read Section 10 of the Evidence Act and pointed out how far one accused was bound for the acts of another accused in a conspiracy case. Hearsay evidence was admitted. Counsel next read passages from Mayne's Criminal Law and said that when one got into the meshes of conspiracy he was responsible for the acts of the other members of the conspiracy. Mr. Gupta next placed the salient point in the case. There to as a mass of documents and letters showing the object of the conspiracy and the complicity of the individual members. The facts of the case appeared in the petition of complaint. In consequence of information received a box belonging to the approve, Girindra Mohun Das, son of Mr. Jamini Mohun Das, Additional Magistrate, was searched and copies of "Sadhir Bharat", "Sandhya" and "Yugantar", highly seditious papers, were found. In that box were also found arms and ammunition and certain ornaments which were booty in the Nangalbund dacoity. A cypher list was also found on the person of one absent accused, as also a copy of the district organisation scheme and a recipe for preparing gunpowder and a copy of "Mukti Kon Pathe" ("Which way lies salvation.") In September last year police got information that the accused belonged to a society with branches in several places, whose object was to commit dacoities.

ACCUSED AND PREVIOUS CASES.

Mr. Gupta next gave a list of events in chronological order. In 1909 the Dacca Anushilan Samity was proclaimed, but a year before that the house where the Samity was located, was searched on the 28th July 1910. Warrants were issued against the accused in the Dacca Conspiracy Case but the two accused absconded. Subsequently one of them, Romesh, an accused in this case, was arrested in the Comilla Decoity Case but the other absconded. The accused Troilokhya Nath Chuckerbutty was arrested on the day constable Ratilal was murdered, but the case against them was withdrawn as Government did not like to proceed against the absconding accused in the Dacca Conspiracy Case. Both these are accused in the present case. On the 20th June 1911 there was Sonarang post peon assault case. On 6th June 1911, Ramesh Achariya was arrested at Chandpur but was released by High Court. On 11th December 1911, the day before the Coronation, there was the murder of Inspector Monmohun Ghosh at Barisal. On 7th April 1912, there was the Kursangal dacoity in Backerganj. On the 29th April 1912, there was the dacoity at Kakuria in Backerganj. On 24th May 1912, there was the Birangal dacoity also in Backerganj. On 11th July 1912, there was Panam dacoity in Dacca. On 24th September 1912 constable Ratilal Roy was murdered. On 1st November 1912 there was the Comilla town dacoity. On the 14th November there was Nangalbund dacoity in Dacca. On 16th November there was Kala Dacoity in Dacca. On 28th November there was Wari find of Girindra's box. There was a substantive case but dropped against the two accused. On 21st and 22nd February this year copies of "Sadhin Bharat" were posted in several districts in Eastern Bengal including Barisal.

The case is proceeding.

DEATH OF MRS. RANADE.

A GIFTED HINDU LADY.

Ye regret to announce the death of Mrs. Laxmibai Ranade, wife of Dr. S. C Ranade.

The deceased lady was one of the most prominent members of the Hindu community in Bombay. The annual entertainments at her house in honour of the girls passing every year through schools and colleges showed the intense interest she always took in the cause of female education. She had identified herself with a large number of institutions working in the cause of humanity in general and women in particular, viz., the Seva Sadan, the Society Service League, The Hindu Ladies' Club, the Arya Matila Samaj, the Bombay Parthana Samaj, the Aryan Brotherhood, the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association and the Hindu Union Club. There was hardly a public meeting held in Bombay in the interest of charity or social reform during the last few years at which she was missed. She identified herself with all these movement not merely by her presence, but she had always to say at these gatherings something witty and original on the subject in hand. Her bold speech in support of Mr. Basu's Civil Marriage Bill in 1911 has not yet been forgotton by those who heard it. She was a woman of extremely sweet nature and engaging manners, and had made many friends. She was an excellent musician and she never failed to give the advantage of her accomplishment to the many charity concerts often held in Bombay. Not only was she an entertaining speaker and musician, but she was also a writer of great power and *verve*, and her contributions to periodical literature were always read with intense interest.

She often presented at the Hindu Union Club the extremely rare sight of a Hindu lady playing billiards. In spite of this she was never denationalised, and at every function was always to be found in pure Deccain dress. She was a devoted member of the Parthana Samaj and she never missed, whenever she was in Bombay, being present at the weekly divine service of her church. She leaves no childrep. General sympathy will be felt for Dr. S. M. Ranade who has lost in her a devoted wife.

The funeral which took place yesterday afternoon at 4-30 p.m. was attended by a large number of mourners.

END OF BURMA STRIKE.

FIREMAN RETURN TO WORK.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, June 17.

The Agent, Burma Railways, has sent a reply to the strikers' ultimatum in which he called attention to the fact that they were all young men beginning their careers and he was disposed to deal with them leniently. They must, however, return to work by to-day, the time they have been absent to be treated as lost. If they had any grievances, he would be prepared to go into them after they had returned to work, but he could not deal with them. If they did not return to work to-day, they would be summarily dismissed from the Railway Service from the date they went out.

It was stated late at night at the Rangoon Railway Station that the men had accepted the Agent's terms and would return to duty to-day.

FIREMAN FINED FOR TRESPASS.

J. Gee, ex-fireman, who was arrested by the Railway Police on Sunday when he was about get on the engine in Rangoon station yard, was charged yesterday in the Thugyi's Court with trespass and fined Rs. 10.

THE MORQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON.

The Marquis of Northampton, whose death is announced, will be remembered better by the general public as Earl Compton, who sat in the House of Commons as a Radical from 1889 till 1897, when he succeeded his father in the peerage. In those days his extreme Radicalism was a source of considerable irritation to the peerage at large, and he was the butt of much bitter criticism in the Tory press. He began life in the Diplomatic Service and was second Secretary to the Embassy in St. Petersburg, having previously held the post of attache in Rome and Paris. He was also private secretary to Lord Cowper, when the latter who was his brother-in-law, was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, from 1880 to 1882. His father, the fourth Marquis, was a rigid Tory, but the two had one thing in common —their earnestness in their religion, and both were Presidents of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Lord Northampton's death means a loss of one vote to the small band of Liberals in the House of Lords, for his son and heir, Earl Compton who was born in 1885 and is a subaltern in the Horse Guards (blue), is like his forefathers, a Tory.

The Northampton peerage dates from 1628, and the Compton Earldom from 1572. The second Earl fell on the Royalist side at Hopton and his successor, who was an equally zealous royalist, was among the peers expelled as "Straffordians" for having, when as M.P., voted against the attaining of the Earl of Strafford. The Marquisate was conferred upon the ninth Earl in 1812. The death of the late Marquis creates a vacancy in the order of the Garter, he having received that coveted honour from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in 1908. He was Lord-Lieutenant of Warwickshire and President of its Territorial force and was also Honorary Colonel of the London Heavy Brigade, R.G.A.

PROFESSOR BROWNE ON PERSIA.

Professor Browne, who, says the "Manchester Guardian," may be said to know more about Persia than most Persians, gave in a lecture the other day the fruits of his recent researches into the obscure field of Persian journalism. It is a melancholy subject just now, for, of course, the suppression of Nationalism has carried with it the suppression of newspapers. Of the three or four hundred papers known to have been in existence during the constitutional period hardly any are left, except a tame official journal in Teheran. Professor Browne —who told the Persia Society that he is about to publish at Cambridge a translation of a valuable Persian history of newspapers—brought out in this illuminating way the extraordinary outburst of journalistic activity which followed the granting of the Constitution. In 1907 there were in Teheran alone nearly 150 newspapers marked by "originality, sincerity and courage, and literary merit of a high order." This development was surely unique, for the first Persian newspaper, a lithographed sheet of Court news, only appeared in the first half of last century. Its circulation was obtained in the delightful old style of the Shah's, by sending it to officials and docking the subscription from their salaries. Professor Browne spoke bitterly of the political changes that have snuffed out the vigorous young Persian press. The young newspapers rejoiced in such names as "Culture," "Law," "The Pleiades," "Life" and a surviving organ in Tabriz, ironically named "Thought," is, he told us, a shameless apologist for the Russians.

Everyone concerned in mechanically-propelled vehicles, Car owners, chauffeurs, motor salesmen and others will be interested to hear of the issue of a handy new pocket volume telling them the "what-it-is" and "what-it-does" about all motor vehicles. "The Motor Mechanics' Handbook" which Messrs. Cassell will publish next week is the joint work of F. Heron Rogers, A. M. I. M. E., and George W. Watson, M.I.M.E., M.I.A.E., and its principal contents will include fully illustrated chapters on the International Combustion Engine, Fuels and Lubrication, Carburettors, Control Gears, Forced Induction. Ignition, High and Low Tension, Frames and Springs; Undershields and Shock Absorbers, Hints on Driving; Repairs and Maintenance and Location of Faults, Cost of Running; Accessories, Legal Definitions and Taxation; Insurance; Offences and Penalties, and dozens of other motor matters.

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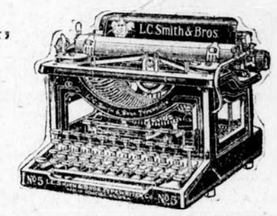

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WOMAN'S DOMAIN.

A Weekly Causerie.

By Mrs. John Gilpin.

We English as a nation are oddly disinclined to move out of any groove we have become well set in, and so in the culinary department, we go on with our one or two sauces, our two or three salads and a dreary round of milk and stodgy puddings because—well, we have always done it, and they do very well—I say because we have not either the enterprise or the energy to take means to find other dishes equally simple, equally inexpensive and a good deal more palatable than the old ones. It is a national characteristic as is exemplified in our arms, in our flying, in almost every thing else that other nations have systematically examined and brought scientific intellects and knowledge to bear upon, while we are hardly cognisant of them at all, except as a sort of funny trait of those "beastly foreigners;" for of whatever else we may be not sure or are uninterested about, we are *positively* sure that what a Britisher does not know is not worth knowing. And yet, many of us who go about the world must realise our manifold deficiencies in all sorts of walks of life, and deplore that national silly self-satisfaction which prevents us having any desire to find out even if there is room for improvement, much less to try to improve.

SALADS; THEIR VARIETIES.

And so as in the "Sauce" hints I gave last week, I can say of the salad served in the average "Sauce" hints I gave last week, I can say of the salad served in the average household, it seldom varies from an uninteresting compound of tough lettuce cut into shreds, sometimes, but more often not, dressed with more or less uninteresting mayonnaise sauce. If you have any Continental acquaintances and you meal at their houses, you will find that your hostess has quickly shown her cook that the varieties of salad almost rival those of the sauces, and all so easy too; also economical, for all sorts of otherwise useless odds and ends may be used in them. By your leave then I shall like to-day to lead you through a garden of salads, out of which I hope you may be able to cull some that may be a pleasing change from the one or two on which your cook may have rung the changes. As a matter of fact, many salads should not be eaten as a mere adjunct to the meat but should form a litle course to themselves accompanied with brown bread and butter, than which nothing brings out the flavour of the salads better. Say you have opened a tin of sardines for some purpose and you have five or six left, hardly enough to put on table, and besides one does not want to have the same thing two days running, so let us see how we can use them as a salad.

HOW TO MAKE THEM.

We want 6 cooked onions to be done as follows, but before showing how, let me say for those that find the taste of onions too strong yet like the flavour of them, they can be made pleasing to the most delicate palate by blanching them. This is done by setting them on the fire in cold water which should be just brought to the boil; it is quite wonderful how this takes away the strength of the taste without interfering with the flavour, so for all dishes cooked or not where onions are prescribed they can always be blanched. Now to our salad then; when the onions are blanched make a small hole in the middle of each, insert a bit of butter and set them in a covered pan to bake in the oven for an hour. Meanwhile prepare the sardines by freeing them from oil, bones and skin, and have 6 eggs hardboiled and set to get quite cold. Now slice the onions and eggs, sprinkle with the minced sardines, pepper, salt, and finely minced parsley. Just before serving add a large spoonful of the best olive oil and a teaspoonful each of tarragon vinegar and lime juice. This eaten with brown bread and butter should be quite enough for the meat dish at tiffin and is surely very palatable. And, before going further, I should like to say that for all cooking the very best oil should be used, and what I buy at an Italian store in this City is the very best I have ever had and has not that sort of cottony flavour that some of the English brands have. For those who dislike oil a good substitute is cream, but as that is expensive, any good brand of unsweetened tinned milk undiluted does just as well, but I think that the dislike is more in the idea or association with hair-oil, and that if the salads were nicely flavoured the oil would soon be liked, at least it might be given a chance.

A NICE DINNER ENTREE.

Suppose you have some bits of fowl, hardly enough to serve in the ordinary way, though I could tell you many ways of using them—well, let us turn it into a nice entree for dinner. Carefully wash the lettuce required in salt and water, but this will make it a bit flabby; so let it soak in water in which a half teaspoonful of boracic powder has been dissolved; it will not only make the lettuce crisp but will disinfect it at the same time. Now dry each leaf most carefully for it is for want of this very important thing that most English salads are so watery and tasteless. Break it in small pieces but do not cut it; shred the chicken finely with a little ham, if there is any, finely mince a green chilli, and if there is any odd cold vegetable left use it too. Make a good mayonnaise, adding a soup con of curry opwder and some grated cocoanut and mix with the rest just at the last. Dressing of any kind should not be put on the lettuce till just before serving, as it quickly toughens and flattens the lettuce.

FRENCH POTATO SALAD.

Now, here is a French recipe for a most delicious potato salad and as this is purely vegetable it may be eaten with cold meat, though it is nicer with bread and butter to my mind. Boil the required quantity of potatoes in their skins, peel them when done. At once while hot, dress them with butter or oil, half the quantity of vinegar, pepper, salt, and finely minced parsley, set to get very cold. You can pickled gherkin, and, personally, in almost every salad I like a drop or two of onion juice, not more, but this is a matter of individual taste.

PRAWN SALAD.

The next is a German recipe for Prawn Salad; you see I am very eclectio in my gleanings. Say you have some asparagus left from a bhurra khana; cut the tender part in short pieces and add it to an equal quantity of well boiled prawns also cut in pieces. Make a mayonnaise dressing, adding to it halved capers to taste, made mustard, and a drop of onion juice, but that is my addition. Here is an old Norman recipe. Cook some green peas in a jar wthh butter and lettuce leaves and just moistened with water. Cover the jar closely and put in the oven for an hour. When cold add the same quantity of fresh peeled walnuts and mask in a mayonnaise made with Ideal milk and lime juice instead of oil and vinegar. I have made this with walnuts bought by myself in the Market and it was very nice indeed, but of course fresh walnuts would be nicer; it is better to use what one can get than not try it at all. We can often get quite nice watercress here, but I would advise its being washed and disinfected in the same way as the lettuce before using and well dried. Pick it over, removing the tough stems and to it add an apple sliced, any cold potato and some beetroot; toss all in two tablespoonfuls of oil to one of vinegar or lime juice, pepper, salt, onion juice, etc. Some of the vinegar from walnut pickle is nice instead of the other plain kind, or you can use onion or tarragon vinegar sometimes for a change.

NORWEGIAN RECIPE.

The next is a salad from Norway, and a very good one too. Four tablespoonfuls of cold potato cut in small dice, 2 of beetroot the same, 1 teaspoonful of grated onion (blanched) and 1 tablespoonful of any pickle, chopped. Mix all these together and dissolve in a tablespoonful of vinegar, a teaspoonful of sugar and pour over this. Pile the salad in a bowl and crumble over it the yolks of three hardboiled eggs cutting the whites for the garnish. Mix some beetroot with half a teacup of cream or Ideal milk to colour it a pretty pink and pour over the salad, garnishing with the egg whites. I can recommend the following salad hailing from Hungary, on which one might perpetrate a vile pun if you met the salad when possessed of the proverbial "best sauce." Boil 6 or 8 potatoes in their jackets, and two eggs hard; stone a bottle of olives and cut an apple into the thinnest of slices so that it may pulp in the seasoning. Slice the potatoes and put them in the bowl with chopped egg sprinkled between, and the olives and apple. Pour over this 2 tablespoonfuls of Ideal milk, the same of oil, and one of vinegar with plenty of pepper but no salt, and a dash of onion juice.

EGG AND CHEESE SALAD.

This Egg and Cheese salad makes a very good luncheon dish. For this have 6 hardboiled eggs, which cut in slices sprinkling thickly with grated cheese; break some lettuce leaves to make a border round this and scatter over all some capders or minced pickle. Mask with a good salad dressing to taste.

WEST INDIAN RECIPE.

Fruit makes a delicious savoury salad but it is seldom seen on English tables, but this hails from a British colony and is very good; it is a West Indian recipe. Take equal parts of plantains and oranges; slice the former with a silver knife into a salad bowl with the skinned quarters of the orange between and sprinkle with a little sugar. Pour over this the juice of two limes, then the following dressing. The yolks of 2 raw eggs beaten up in 4 tablespoons of cream or Ideal milk. with 2 of liquid butter, a teaspoonful each of made mustard and salt, pepper to taste; gradually add to this a small cupful of milk and stir over the fire till it just thickens and set to cool.

MADRAS SALAD.

Perhaps some of you may know this Madras salad which sounds rather good but I cannot speak from experience. You will want 4 tablespoonfuls of sliced boiled potato, 1 of cooked mushrooms, 3 of sliced tomato, 1 teaspoonful of chopped chilli and olives. Arrange these in a bowl and pour over the following at the last. Four tablespoonfuls of oil, a saltspoonful each of salt and cayenne pepper and a tablespoonful of sherry. The following are two meaty salads which are a course in themselves. For the first, which is a Swedish one, you have equal parts of sliced cold beef, tinned herring, apples, with a spoonful each of chopped gherkins, capers, and anchovies or redfish. Pour over one part of the pickle or ordinary vinegar, double of oil, with pepper, salt and onion juice, marsala or sherry may be also added. The other is a Neapolitan recipe and is made with Bologna sausage and hardboiled eggs mixed with lettuce or water cress masked with a good Tartare sauce. One more savoury fruit recipe and you will have seen enough to show the endless variety that is possible by making different combinations with a little thought and ingenuity will soon set you on the track of. For this some stoned tinned cherries for want of fresh ones, with anchovy fillets or redfish and chopped bacon, some finely sliced green onion, should be mixed together and dressed with 2 parts oil or Ideal milk, to one of vinegar and the same of sherry, a teaspoonful of made mustard, salt, pepper and a pinch of spice. Personally I like the combination of fruits and savoury, and plantain is a fruit which lends itself to mixing with all sorts of salads and has the merit of being exceedingly feeding, so that meat would not be necessary with a salad of which plantains formed a part.

VEGETABLE DISHES.

In a hot country like this a great quantity of meat cannot be as wholesome as it may be in a more temperate one, and I feel sure there are a number of the most confirmed meat-eaters who would like to try a lighter diet, but that as a rule, vegetables are cooked so badly, and from want of knowledge, such dishes as they have tasted were neither pleasing nor nourishing. And the so called mock meat recipes given in many Vegetarian books I think are horried and quite enough, to put anyone off such as they. I think it is worth every good horsekeeer's while to learn some really good and feeding vegetable dishes to introduce into the daily menu in place of the number of meat dishes usually ordered. You will have difficulty with your cook at first, but it is a good deal a matter of conservatism, and if you are patient and put up with a few failures you will find that he will learn to do them quite as well as the usual meat dish, that is generally right but sometimes wrong.

THE COOK.

My experience of a long series of cooks, with now and again a glorious exception, is that they are uncertain because they will not measure and are content to have a muddled memory, so consequently are apt to leave out some item of supreme importance which makes the difference of success or not; but then I am told that just the same thing happens at home. There is more excuse there because the cook has lots of other things to do besides the actual cooking, while Mr. Pedro Fernandez has nothing in the whole world to do but the little cooking required in the ordinary household; this is why I say *keep him up to the mark* by teaching him new dishes and prevent him getting so slack that nothing is done well. Herewith then, I will give a few purely vegetarian, dishes which may be used as luncheon dishes like the salads, or as an entree at dinner. It is as well to have some sort of idea as to food values of some of the ingredients which will be given; it is impossible in a short article to particularise but of vegetables as we understand them all the peas and lentil kind are very high in food value, while the ordinary green vegetable supplies all sorts of salts of great value to the system but not of the staying quality of the others. So with the less nourishing type we mix some starchy thing like macaroni or rice to give the necessary nourishment, for all foods to be perfectly suited to nourish the body should amongst them supply every sort of fuel which the body requires.

BROOKLAND'S RECIPE.

If you give up meat entirely you want to know how different vegetable substances supply the mixture of fuels necessary to keep the body nourished in the best way, otherwise the experimenter finds himself losing strength and puts it down to the vegetarian diet. Just at the present beetroots, are to be had, are very nourishing and not half thought enough of by English housewives. The following is a "Brookland's" recipe. Make the cook prepare 2 medium beets the day before by baking them in a slow oven for several hours. Blanch 3 onions and fry them in a tablespoonful of butter, but do not brown them; add to them a heaped teaspoonful of flour and cook that; adding enough milk to make a thick sauce, with salt and pepper to taste. Boil this well and add the slices of cooked beet; just before serving squeeze over it some lime-juice. Serve in a border of mashed potato. Here let me digress to say that the cook's mashed potato is so nasty, it is worthwhile training him to better things. The potatoes should be mashed with a fork while *hot* and so mashed that there are no hard lumps in them; then should a little milk be added until the mash is quite soft, add pepper and salt to taste, the butter last and it should all be whipped so that it forms a light mass instead of the stodge usually set before one. Of course when setting yourself up against tradition you must expect opposition at first; you have just to be more determined than they and let them see you are not going to be put og. As I did when I first started having bread made in the house. I simply said "it is going to be done, and I shall change cooks until I find someone who can do it"—as a matter of fact they *all* can if they choose—when my own cook suddenly found he could do it quite well and I had no further trouble; I have had it made at home ever since, now some 18 years ago. Here is another Brookland's recipe and that is all a I shall have space for this week and must continue next. This is made with carrots which we can get nearly all the year round here. Wash and scrape the carrots, quarter them lengthwise and put them in a jar with a very little water, cover closely and set in the oven for an hour or two. The oven should be *moderately* hot only; cooks are so fond of having it so hot that everything gets burnt up in it. By the time they are cooked there should be no water left and the carrots quite tender. Drain off any water there may be, and add a good lump of butter, salt, pepper, lime juice and minced parsley. Shake well over the fire before serving. I think you will say, if this is done properly, that you had no idea that carrots could be so nice.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

I have lately been asked if I could suggest anything for Insomnia, as my friend knows that I am a sufferer from this trying complaint. In my case it is a matter of temperament and constitution I think, for I have had it more or less ever since babyhood, so that none of the ordinary remedies suggested for it have been in the least use to me, and I have just had to wrestle with the misery of it as best I could; but one thing I have found out, that is, for all of us there is a "sleepy time," i.e. a certain time each evening when there is a more or less strong disposition to sleep, and in my case, so sure as I am unable to go to bed at that time, no sure am I to lie awake till three in the morning to awake again soon after five. So to anyone who finds difficulty in sleeping I should say first of all find out when you have a tendency to sleep and sacrifice *every* thing else to settle for the night at that time, for if you do not, goodbuy to much sleep for the next 24 hours.

INSOMNIA.

Worry and excitement of any kind are frequent causes of inability to sleep. For the former the best suggestion that I can make is to set your mind to think beautiful thoughts, than which none other are more beautiful than those contained in the Psalms, and at the same time they can convey so much that is an antidote to a troubled mind. It would be more than worthwhile to commit a few of the most beautiful to memory for the very purpose of using them as a soothing to a mind which has much to trouble it. There are besides so many lovely poems which may be used for the same purpose, and will be surrised to a find how often this simple remedy succeeds.

ITS REMEDY.

Avoid all sources of undue stimulation to the brain some hours before bedtime. Some people find an exciting novel soothing, some a game of chess, some music and so on, but it is largely a personal idiocyncrasy and each one must find out for themselves what is exciting and what is the reverse. One lady I know finds "Patience" the most soothing thing when she cannot sleep, and any *reading* excites her. There are a few hygienic rules which may be of help; the bed should be as flat as possible so that the body is lying in a natural position; the mattress should not be too soft and above all, the pillow should be low. The windows should stand open that the lungs can be well supplied with oxygen which will help materially in bringing sleep to a too active brain. Very often sleeplessness arises from the brain not being sufficiently supplied with blood. In such a case I have known the raising of the foot of the bed act like a charm by giving the blood less difficulty in reaching the brain.

CONGESTION OF BRAIN AND DIGESTION.

In others, hot fomentations to just above the nape of the neck, with cold applications to the forehead act at once, because in this case there was a certain amount of congestion of the brain and the hot applications forced the thickened blood to move on, so to speak. No one who is a bad sleeper should eat a heavy meal at night, and whatever the meal is it should be as digestible as possible and the eater should be most careful about mastication. Something a glass of hot water sipped the last thing aids sleep by aiding digestion. Try every possible natural remedy, but flee drugs as you would his Satanic Majesty himself, for indeed they will quickly lead you to the regions where he dwells. Unfortunately, there are so many patent remedies these days, mostly ending with "all" which are all supposed to be harmless, but they are all inventions of the aforesaid personage and should not be used except under most exceptional circumstances and under the orders of the doctor. Here is a prescription for a sleep pillow which may be tried and at least it is very pleasant to use. A pillow case should be turned inside out and little pockets affixed along each side with flaps to fasten over and filled with the following mixture. Dried hops half a pound, dried sage and mint each a quarter of a pound. Rub well through the hands and mix thoroughly. Compresed hops can be bought at one of the European shops and the others can be bought at the market and dried at home. Sometimes these simple "old wive's" remedies are uncommonly good ones, and this is quite worth trying.

"THE VITAGRAPH GIRL."

ADVENTURES OF CINEMA ACTRESS AND HER DOG.

Within the last few years a group of actors and actresses has been established who never see their audiences, though they are known to them and win world-wide reputations. These are the artists who take part in the thrilling incidents which are shown as film plays in the picture theatres.

Among them the best known is Miss Florence Turner, who has played the heroine in hundreds of picture dramas for the Vitagraph Company of America, and is well known in this country as "The Vitagraph Girl."

On May 21 Londoners for the first time had the opportunity of seeing Miss Turner in the flesh, for she appeared at the London Pavilion and gave a number of impersonations, in which her gifts of pantomime and facial expression were strikingly displayed.

"It is so nice to see one's audience at last," she said to a "Daily Chronicle" representative. "For six years I have had no audience but a camera for hundreds of plays. And what adventures I have had!

"Once I played the part of a heroine who went up as passenger in an aeroplane. we were just circling up when something went wrong, the biplane tilted, and I fell out—luckily on to the sloping roof of a tent.

"Several times I have had my clothes in flames when playing fire scenes, and twice I was nearly drowned, through my 'rescuer' missing his cue—and I cannot swim!"

Miss Turner's constant companion is a beautiful Scotch collie named "Jean"—probably the most photographed dog in the world. "Jean" has appeared in dozens of plays, and thoroughly enjoys her work.

"She learns a new part quicker than many of the actors and actresses," said Miss Turner, "but then she was selected out of 600 dogs for her intelligence.

"Jean has played several parts in which she has to save people from drowning," said Miss Turner, "and one day, while waiting for her 'cue,' she saved a man who actually was drowing near where we where rehearsing."

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

BARAQUINE SOUP.
BOMBAY DUCK AND TOMATO.
KIDNEY BALLS.
IRISH STEW EN CASSEROLE.
ZEPHYRS.
BREAD AND BUTTER FRITTERS.

Soupmeat, As. 4. Bombay Duck, As. 3. Kidneys, As. 2. Mutton, As. 8. Potatoes, As. 2-6. Khol, As. 1-6. Eggs, As. 3 Odds and ends, As. 4. Total—Rs. 1-14-0.

BARQUINE SOUP.

Make some good well-flavoured clear soup and garnish it with tapioca crushed into small pieces, and thin shreds of fowl or lean bacon with shreds of olive.

BOMBAY DUCK AND TOMATO.

Make some rather highly flavoured tomato purree and thicken it so that it thickly coats anything dipped into it. Lightly fry the fish in the usual way and then cover them with a layer of the puree and some hard-boiled egg slices; form into rolls, and lay them on the dish and cover with the rest of the puree; set in the oven to heat and serve with or without a border of whipped potato.

KIDNEY BALLS.

Make some balls of mashed potato by egg and crumbing them and frying them. Remove a small piece from the top and carefully scoop out the inside. Fill with the kidney simmered in Italian sauce and minced and flavoured. Replace the tiny lid and serve on a bed of mashed khol with Italian sauce round. The sauce is made by using ordinary brown sauce and adding to it some chopped onion, previously blanched, mushroom, oil, wine and herbs; skim well and remove the herbs.

IRISH STEW EN CASSEROLE.

Trim the neck or loin of mutton and peel and slice the same bulk of potatoes and 5 or 6 onions which may be first blanched by putting in cold water and just bringing to the boil. Put them in layers in the casserole with pepper and salt; close it down after adding three teacupfuls of water and set it in a moderate oven for two hours not removing the lid, but shaking the contents now and again. Before serving add milk and minced parsley and send to table in the casserole.

ZEPHYRS.

Take a teacupful of cream or Ideal milk with a tablespoonful of dissolved gelatine and 2 of grated cheese with tobasco, salt and onion juice to taste. Heat the cheese and gelatine together first and then beat in the cream making it as frothy as possible. Pour into small moulds and set on ice. Serve on a large slice of beetroot marinaded in vinegar, pepper and salt.

BREAD AND BUTTER FRITTERS.

Spread two slices of thickly buttered bread with a good layer of strawberry jam lay one on top of the other and cut into three cornered sandwiches. Dip them into good frying batter and fry a nice brown. Serve sprinkled with caster sugar piled on a napkin.

NEW SERIAL STORY

"A WILD HARVEST"

BY ANNIE. S. SWAN.

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CHAPTER IX.—*(Continued.)*

He was not a vain man, or he must have seen and interpreted to his own joy the blank look in Sylvia's eyes when he went to say good-bye. If he saw that look, he steeled himself against it, but unconsciously it gilded the gloom of his heavy thoughts as the train bore him to the grey and true and tender north. At least she was his friend. Love has many names and semblances, but he loves best of all to masquerade under the guise of friendship, until one day when with his own daring fingers, he tears away the mask and leaves bare and unashamed the quivering hearts in which he has planted his darts.

The journey to Achree is a long and tiresome one. After eighteen hours or so in the train you are landed at a little bleak harbour town, the last outpost of a stormy mainland where you await the vagaries of what is called "the little boat." In this unambitious but sturdy little craft you brave the terrors and the real dangers of one of the most tempestuous bits of water on the tempestuous coasts, and after an hour or two of inconceivable tossing, you are thrown out on a little pier guarding the mouth of one of the loveliest and safest natural harbours in the world.

After that you are surrounded by a peace and beauty that takes away all the remembrance of your tossing on an angry sea.

There is little or no winter on that enchanted isle, its climate wrested from some kindly mood of nature, is springlike all the year, except when it blossoms into a summer of incredible beauty. Macdonald who knew all the tricks and winsomeness of the isle of his birth, instinctively turned down the collar of his coat as the harbour came in sight, knowing that the wind would presently fall and the gentle spring air would take the sting from the salt spray on his face. On the pier head stood two figures, the tall spare one of the Laird himself, in his Highland cloak, and the winsome figure of Elspeth, the youngest daughter, and now the only one at home. Tall and slim and fearless, Elspeth looked like a strong young birch tree that could bend before the wind, but would never break. Her hair was as black as the raven's wing, her colouring clear and brown, her eyes as blue as the uttermost depths of the sea. A tight-fitting jersey, a little cap knitted by her own hands, and a short leather-bound skirt comprise a trying costume which only youth and charm like Elspeth's can wear with such exquisite grace. Graeme felt the lump in his throat, and all the sweet glamour of home was on him as he sprang ashore, and in that moment of high emotion kissed his father on both cheeks to the no small scandal of those looking on. But the Macdonalds were so much beloved that nothing they could do came amiss.

"You're looking well, my lad, but a little thin, eh, Elsie don't you think he is thin? asked the Laird as his eyes travelled with enquiring tenderness over his son's face.

"He looks older," said Elspeth dolefully and briefly. "It's hateful, perfectly abominable. Soon we shall all be patriarchs. I am twenty-six myself, and am sitting in sack-cloth and ashes for the same."

Graeme laughed as he threw his arm about her, and tucking his other hand through his father's, marched them off. They had no convenience at the Castle of Achree, except a luggage cart, and an old Sheltie that could not longer carry Elsie. But it was less than a quarter of a mile from the shore to the promontory overlooking the estuary on which stood the old Castle of Achree.

Their tongues were not silent as they cimbed to their eyrie, but it was late that night after Elsie and the rest of the household had gone to bed, that Graeme's tongue wagged to some purpose. He had come to unburden his heart to his father, who had never failed him yet, and after all the family news had been heard and discussed his opportunity came.

"I'm in a hole, father," he said quietly. 'I've fallen in love with a woman I can't get.'

"And what for can ye not get her, lad?" asked the Laird with the calm assumption of one who cannot conceive of any insurmountable obstacle in front of a Macdonad. "Unless she be married to another man, which God forbid, ye will get her. There may be reasons that will make it hard, but there are none that make it impossible."

It was like an echo of the old battle cry that had aye been for victory and never for defeat. Graeme smiled, but was comforted thereby as a man is comforted by his heart sometimes in life, against his better judgment and the thing, which men, for lack of a better name, have called reason.

"It's Howorth's daughter, John Howorth's daughter. He has only one. She'll be worth half a million at least. I have nothing but that pair of hands," he said ruefully. "Forbye she is very young, only nineteen, and I am nearly thirty. That's a clean breast of it, and if I don't get her the goodness has gone out of my life, and I'll have to gird up my loins, and flee the country; I have even thought of going to the far West to Joe."

"Nothing of the kind, nothing of the kind!" cried the old Laird, with a passion born of his dismay at the idea of thus losing his Benjamin. "Don't be rash or stupid. Let us go into this thing, Graeme, weigh it all up and come to some conclusion. Half a million, did you say?"

"At least, for John Howorth has been a careful man, and has had nobody but her to spend it on, and his brother left six hundred thousand.

"It's a lot of money," said the Laird, whose income had never at the best exceeded six hundred pounds. "But she has no other claim. They are of no family. Two generations back they were among the industrial class."

"Yes, an dJohn Howorth is uncommonly proud of the fact, though Mrs. Reuben has forgotten it, and does her best to make other people forget it too. But that counts for nothing in these days, father, money is everything, and Mrs. Reuben is doing her best to marry one of her girls to Lord Mainfleet, and I don't doubt that she will succeed. John Howorth would have no difficulty whatever in getting a peer for his son-in-law if he wanted him."

"But the lassie herself?" said the old man anxiously, "of what mind and disposition is she?"

What a question to ask a man in love! It was the key to the deluge. At the end of Graeme's breathless speech his father laughed a trifle drily, though his deep kind eyes had wells of tenderness in their depths. For the recital stirred in him memories of unforgotten days when the mother of the boy had lain upon his heart. Graeme's conscious colour rose at the question.

(To be continued to-morrow.)

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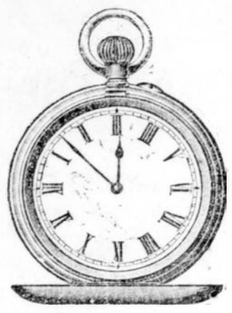

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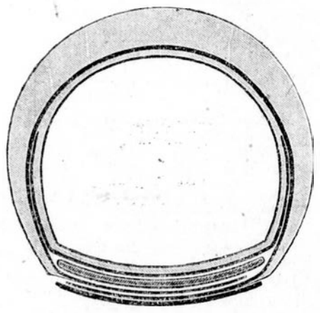

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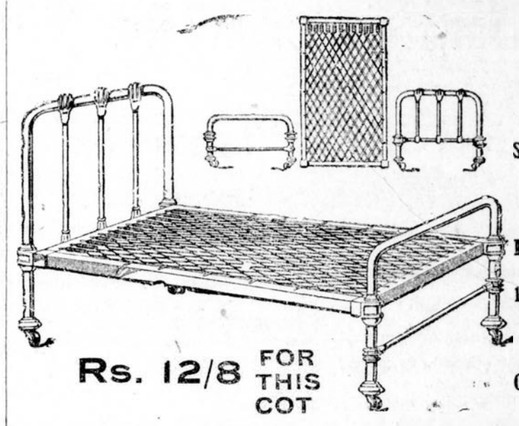

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